The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 6082.—VOL. XXXVIII.] THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1857. [PRICE FOURPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 27th instant, at her residence, Fig Tree Farm, Wollongong, Mrs. J. Mulholland, of a daughter.

On 27th November, at Commerce House, West Maitland, Mrs. Benjamin Lee, jun., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 1st instant, by special license, at Parramatta, by the Rev. James Coutts, Mr. Thomas Upton to Miss Cecilia Noakes, daughter of Mr. Thomas Noakes, of Parramatta.

DEATH.

On Monday, 30th ultimo, at his residence, Double Bay, Mr. Maurice Joseph Stack, after a long illness, in the 40th year of his age.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

CREMORNE.—THURSDAY Ball, December 3rd.—Steamers from Circular Quay every half-hour, from half 6 p.m. to half 10 p.m.

STEAM to WATSON'S BAY.—EVERY EVENING at 7 o'clock; leaving Watson's Bay for Sydney direct, EVERY MORNING at a quarter before 9.
Phœnix Wharf, December 1st.

STEAM to MANLY BEACH.—From Sydney, at 10, 2, and 7 p.m. From Manly, at half-past 8, 12, and 6 p.m., calling at Woolloomooloo Bay.
Phœnix Wharf, 1st December.

STEAM to WOLLONGONG.—Every MONDAY, TUESDAY, and FRIDAY NIGHT, at 11 o'clock, on THURSDAY at 8 a.m., and on SATURDAY at 1 p.m., to KIAMA and SHOALHAVEN, as hitherto advertised.

STEAM to the HUNTER.—The PATERSON, for MORPETH, THIS EVENING, at 11 o'clock.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, Manager.
H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, foot of Market-street.

THE A. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.
COLLAROY, to the HUNTER, TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) NIGHT, at 11.
BOOMERANG, to MELBOURNE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.
YARRA YARRA, to MORETON BAY and IPSWICH, TUESDAY EVENING, at 9.
WARATAH, to WIDE BAY, TO-NIGHT (THURSDAY), at 9.
STEAMER, to CLARENCE TOWN, MONDAY, 14th December, at 11 p.m.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

STEAM to TWOFOLD BAY.—The T. S. N. Company's iron screw steamer TASMANIA will leave Sydney, for Hobart Town, on or about THURSDAY, the 10th instant, calling at Eden, Twofold Bay, to land passengers and freight.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., agents, Botts' Wharf.

STEAM to PORT MACQUARIE.—The WILLIAM IV. THIS DAY, Thursday, at 6 p.m., for Port Macquarie direct.
Phœnix Wharf.

STEAM to MELBOURNE.—The A. A. S. Company's splendid clipper steamer ISTANBOUL, J. E. COLE, Esq., commander, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 3rd instant, at 10 a.m.

Cabin passage	£8	8	0
Intermediate	4	4	0
Steerage	3	0	0

For further particulars, apply to KIRCHNER and CO., agents.

STEAM to HOBART TOWN.—The T. S. N. Company's iron screw steamer TASMANIA, J. CLINCH, master, expected to arrive on Sunday next, will sail for Hobart Town on or about THURSDAY, the 10th instant.
For freight or passage apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Botts' Wharf.

THE AUSTRALIAN AUXILIARY STEAM COMPANY'S steamship UNDAUNTED will sail for CALCUTTA, on THURSDAY MORNING next, the 3rd instant.
KIRCHNER and CO., agents.

THE EUROPEAN AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY'S steamship EUROPEAN, of 2280 tons, 530 horse power, WM. PARFITT, Esq., commander (carrying her Majesty's Mails), will be despatched for Suez, calling at intermediate ports, on FRIDAY, 11th December, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, including expense of transit through Egypt, but exclusive of wines, spirits, ales, &c.

SYDNEY TO	Melbourne.	K. G. Sound.	Galle.	Aden.	Alexandria.	Malta.	Southampton.
	£ s.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Single berth in a state-room in poop, or main deck, outside range	9 9	25	70	85	110	115	115
Ditto ditto ditto, inside range, or in centre state-rooms	7 7	20	50	65	85	95	95

Single state-rooms with four berths charged extra.
Children under three years, if not occupying a berth, free (except the cost of transit through Egypt); from three to ten years, half fare if two in a berth—if each occupying a berth, two-thirds fare. European servants, half-fare. Native Indian servants, one-third fare.
The rates of passage include steward's fees, bedding, and linen, together with attendance of experienced male and female servants.—An experienced Surgeon on board of each ship.
First-class passengers will be allowed 3 cwt. of personal baggage, free of freight.
Merchandise cannot be carried under the name of luggage; and parcels for different consignees collected and made up in single packages, addressed to one party for delivery in England, or any of the intermediate ports, for the purpose of evading the payment of freight, will incur the risk of seizure by the Customs' authorities.
The Company will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewellery, precious stones, or metal, unless fully described and value declared.
Arrangements for freight of specie—deliverable at the Bank of England—can be made on application at the Company's Office, No. 1, Margaret-street.
Boxes should be strongly made, with elm ends, lined with tin, and must be sealed over tape in countersunk holes; also provided with an iron hoop at each end.
HUGH LARMOUR, manager.
E. and A. R. M. Company's Office, 1, Margaret-street.

FOR THE MANNING RIVER.—The ketch LIGHTNING, M. SEGDEN, Master, is now ready to receive cargo, and will sail on SATURDAY next, the 5th instant.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

FOR THE MANNING RIVER.—The regular trading schooner, GLEANER, is now receiving cargo.
For freight or passage, apply to NORTHWOOD and COX, Baltic Wharf. N.B.—All freight payable in Sydney.

FOR THE RICHMOND RIVER, going up to Lismore, North Arm.—The schooner HENRY will be ready to receive cargo on FRIDAY next.
For freight or passage, apply to Captain on board, at the Pacific Wharf, foot of Druitt-street; or to WILLIAM WRIGHT, 28, Bathurst-street.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—Detained till WEDNESDAY.—The packet schooner WILLIAMS, will be despatched positively at 4 p.m. on WEDNESDAY.
For freight or passage apply to J. C. and G. DIBBS, Campbell's Wharf.

FOR MORETON BAY.—The regular trader RAVEN, having undergone a thorough overhaul, is now loading at the Flour Wharf, and will have prompt despatch.
Apply to Captain BROWN, on board; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 213, George-street.

GEORGE for MORETON BAY, at Russell's Wharf; hauls off into the stream THIS AFTERNOON; can take a few tons cargo if sent down immediately.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 213, George-street.

FOR PORT CURTIS and FITZROY RIVER.—The regular trader ALBION, loading at Grafton Wharf, will sail in a few days.
MOLISON and BLACK, 5, Macquarie-place.

FOR PORT CURTIS and the FITZ ROY RIVER, calling at Moreton Bay. The fine A1 clipper schooner UNCLE TOM, Captain LAKE, is loading and will be despatched immediately. Goods intended for Ipswich will be forwarded on by the river steamer Breadalbane as usual.
For freight and passage, apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR PORT CURTIS and FITZROY RIVER.—The regular trader ALBION, loading at Grafton Wharf, will sail in a few days.
MOLISON and BLACK, 5, Macquarie-place.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF direct.—The favourite clipper barque MONARCH, GEORGE KELLY, commander, having most of her cargo engaged, will have the usual despatch.

Saloon	£5	5	0
Steerage	2	10	0

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place; or to E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 177, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE Wharf with quick despatch.—The favourite brig WANDERER, Captain SMITH, has the greater part of her cargo ready for immediate shipment, and can take a few more tons in addition, if applied for at once.
HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf; or LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 213, George-street.

BOATS on HIRE at BOULTON'S Boat Yard, Harbour View Hotel. George-street North.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPORTING LASS, for HOKIANGA, New Zealand.—All ACCOUNTS and Claims against this vessel must be rendered in duplicate by noon THIS DAY, or they will not be paid. A. S. WEBSTER, Exchange-buildings, Bridge-street.

FOR MORUYA RIVER and BROULEE.—The schooner DOVE, J. MANSON, master, sails on FRIDAY next, at noon.
For freight or passage, apply to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

FOR GEELONG direct.—A Regular Trader.—The clipper schooner EAGLE, W. MARR, commander, will have immediate despatch.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place; or to E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 177, George-street.

LIZZIE WEBBER, for ADELAIDE.—Notice to Shippers and Passengers for Adelaide direct.—The beautiful packet brig LIZZIE WEBBER, 300 tons burthen, JOHN M'KINLAY, commander, will sail for PORT ADELAIDE immediately. Her excellent saloon, cabin, and steerage accommodation is well known, and ladies or families wishing to proceed by this desirable packet ship are requested to notify the same at once to the undersigned.

Cabin passage, beds, bedding, wines, &c. ...	£12	12	0
Steerage, with good accommodation ...	6	6	0

Freight, 40s. (forty shillings) per ton.
Apply, at Campbell's Wharf, to the commander; or to the owner, HENRY FISHER, 25, Lower George-street, Sydney.

FIRST VESSEL for ADELAIDE direct.—The teak built clipper schooner FRANCIS, 160 tons, is fast loading at the Grafton Wharf, and having nearly the whole of her cargo engaged, will sail within a few days.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 213, George-street.

FOR ADELAIDE and SWAN RIVER, the schooner ELIZABETH ANN, having undergone a complete overhaul is loading at the Grafton Wharf, and will be despatched within a few days full or not full.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 213, George-street.

FOR AUCKLAND.—The first-class brig MOA, Captain BOWDEN, will meet with dispatch on discharge of inward cargo.
For freight or passage apply to JOHN ROBERTON and CO., 3, Jamison-street.

FOR AUCKLAND.—The regular trader clipper schooner BRISTOL, M'LEAN, master, loading at the Grafton Wharf, at the request of shippers, will be detained till TO-MORROW (Friday). All bills of lading must be sent in for signature by 12 o'clock, as she will positively clear at the Customs on that day, and proceed to sea on Saturday next.
For freight or passage (having comfortable and airy accommodation), apply to S. A. JOSEPH, Margaret-street.

NELSON GOLD-FIELDS.—Loading at Macnamara's Wharf.—The favourite packet-brig EMMA. Shippers are requested to complete their shipments and send in bills of lading for signature by SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, to enable the vessel to clear at the Customs on Monday. Passengers are requested to inspect her excellent cabin and steerage accommodation, which are first-class, having a separate ladies' cabin, and providing beds, bedding, wines, spirits, &c.; and having been purchased expressly for the Nelson trade, will be kept replete with every comfort.
For freight or passage apply immediately to the captain on board; or S. A. JOSEPH, Margaret-street, who will be happy to afford every information to intending emigrants.

FOR PORT AU FRANCE (New Caledonia).—The fine schooner TRITON, Captain PAUL, now loading at Erskine-street Wharf, will sail in a few days.
For rates of passage or freight apply to MONTEFIORE, MURPHY, and CO., Exchange Corner, Bridge and Pitt streets.

FOR NELSON AND PORT COOPER.—The regular trader TARANAKI, having two-thirds of her cargo engaged for the above Port will have quick dispatch.
For freight or passage apply on board, at Macnamara's Wharf, or to JOHN A. BUTTREY and CO., Wynyard-lane.

FOR NELSON, with quick despatch.—The regular trader LOUIS AND MIRIAM, Captain VANDERVORD, is now loading at the Grafton Wharf. Shippers are urged to complete their arrangements without delay, as this vessel will positively sail to her appointed time.
For freight or passage, having accommodations which for convenience and liberal treatment are really unequalled in the trade, apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 213, George-street.
N.B.—Shippers have an advantage in this vessel, as the Owner does not ship cargo on his own account.

FOR WELLINGTON and PORT COOPER.—The well-known favourite passenger brig DART, Captain JENKINS, is fast loading at the Flour Company's Wharf, and has a considerable part of her cargo already engaged.
For freight or passage, having cabins replete with every comfort, apply on board; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 213, George-street.
P.S.—The Owner of this vessel does not ship cargo on his own account.

FOR FEEJEES, FRIENDLY ISLANDS, and SAMOA.—The first-class schooner EUDORUS.
For freight or passage, apply to Captain SEAMAN, on board, at Moore's Wharf; or, to JAMES MALCOLM and CO., 152, George-street.

FOR LONDON, with immediate despatch.—The splendid clipper ship LIGHT OF THE AGE, 1200 tons, S. M'BEATH, commander, is now well advanced in loading, and is receiving wool at shippers' option, at the Circular Quay or Marsden and Co.'s woolshed. This fine vessel offers an excellent opportunity to first and second cabin passengers. An experienced surgeon accompanies the ship.
Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., 1, Margaret-street.

FOR LONDON.—To sail 9th January, 1858.—LA HOGUE, 1300 tons, JOHN WILLIAMS, commander, will sail as above.
For plans of cabins, freight, &c., apply to Captain WILLIAMS, on board, at Circular Quay; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., 1, Margaret-street.

FIRST VESSEL.—To Sail Immediately.—FOR LONDON.—The splendid new and fast sailing A1 Aberdeen clipper ship DAMASCUS, 964 tons register, A. ALEXANDER, commander, requires Wool only to complete her loading. There is every probability of this vessel arriving in time for next February sales, and shippers by completing their consignments as early as possible, will assist towards that being accomplished. She carries an experienced surgeon. Her saloon and cabins are large and commodious; fitted up in an elegant style and with every convenience. For the convenience of ladies a stewardess is engaged.
Apply to Captain ALEXANDER, on board, Circular Quay; or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

FOR LONDON.—The A1 13 years ship VIMEIRA 1037 tons, J. B. SWANSON, commander, will sail on the 15th December.
For freight of wool, or passage cabin or steerage, apply Captain SWANSON, on board; or to BENJAMIN BUCHANAN and CO., 21, Macquarie-place.
Will be followed by the new ship DUNCAN DUNBAR, H. NEATBY, commander, to sail 10th February. Both vessels carry surgeons.

TO SHIPPERS OF WOOL.—The WAVE OF LIFE will sail for LONDON, on the 1st January, 1858. Wool will not be received after the 26th December.

WANTED to CHARTER, a first-class Vessel, for the conveyance of about 220 tons cargo, from the Mauritius to Sydney. Apply to J. GRAFTON ROSS, manager, Colonial Sugar Refining Company, Offices, 119, George-street, Sydney.

HEPSCOTT, from London.—CONSIGNEES by this vessel will please to pass their ENTRIES for Botts' Wharf, and are requested to notice that all goods impeding her discharge will be cleared and stored at their expense. Also, that Captain Richardson will not hold himself responsible for goods after they have left the ship's tackles.
Captain RICHARDSON will not acknowledge any debts contracted by his crew.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents, 213, George-street.

SHIP GRANITE CITY, from LONDON.—Consignees by the above ship are informed that she is now alongside the Circular Quay, and will oblige by passing their Custom-house ENTRIES at once. All goods impeding the discharge will be entered, landed, and stored by the undersigned at consignees' risk and expense; and the ship will not be liable for loss of or damage to cargo after being landed. GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., agents.

PRIAM, from GLASGOW.—Consignees by this vessel will please pass ENTRIES immediately for Botts' Wharf. All goods impeding the discharge will be entered, landed, and stored at consignees' risk and expense as they come to hand. CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., agents.

CUTHBERT'S Shipbuilding Yard, and A. S. N. Co.'s Patent Slip, Pyrmont, capable of taking up vessels of the largest tonnage. Office, CUTHBERT'S Wharf Darling Harbour.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Third Australian Benefit Investment and Building Society.—A sale of the right to receive advances upon Shares will take place at the Society's Office, 231, George-street, on THURSDAY the 3rd instant, at half-past 3 p.m. By order of the Board of Directors, J. R. TREEVE, Secretary.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

ASHWELL, HERTFORDSHIRE, ENGLAND.—CHARLES JOHN INGREY would oblige his brothers by writing. Address EDWARDS, BROTHERS, Rushworth, Victoria.

COUNTY TIPPERARY.—JOHN KENNEDY, or MARY KENNEDY, who came to this colony twenty years ago from Moatgh. Parish Dunniskea, will hear of a relation from Ballygriffin, recently arrived per John Bunyan, by addressing JULIA KENNEDY, Post Office, Glebe.

FRANCIS REYNOLDS, who left England in June 1856, and was then residing at Barnsbury-street, Islington, if in Australia, is earnestly requested to communicate or return to his brother JOHN, at 125, Strand, London, England, or M. L. DANIELS, Esq., solicitor, Ramsgate, England, when he will hear of something greatly to his advantage. Should the said Francis Reynolds be dead, any person having a knowledge of the fact, by giving information of the same to JOHN REYNOLDS, 125, Strand, London, England, will be liberally rewarded for their trouble.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, who came in the ship Woodstock, Captain Williams, from London, will hear of his Sister, E. WILLIAMS, at 26, Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo.

IF JOHN KING WEIR, of Belfast, Co. Antrim, Ireland, will CALL at, or Write to, his brother THOS. GIRVAN WEIR, at Mr. Jas. French's, No. 43, Windmill-street, he will much oblige.

KNOCKALEERY.—JAMES BROWN, from Knockaleery eight years, can hear from his brother JOSEPH by writing to Mr. JAMES MOORHEAD, jun., Prahran, near Melbourne, Victoria.

MRS. REDDIN, please forward your address to M. S. MAYES, Red Bull Inn, Parramatta-street.

MR. LENTHALL, Solicitor.—If Mr. Lenthall will call at the Square and Compass, Brickfield-hill, he will receive money for costs of a lawsuit.

NOTICE.—To GEORGE LAVENDOUR, supposed to be in the Maitland District.—By sending your address to S. FISHER, Penrith, you will hear of something to your advantage.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—Immense success of the English actress Miss GRAHAM in the character of LADY MACBETH.—THURSDAY EVENING, December 3rd, the tragedy of MACBETH will be performed with all the original music. To conclude with STAGE STRUCK. Boxes, 2s. 6d.; upper boxes, 1s. 6d.; pit, 1s.; gallery, 6d. Doors open at half-past 7, performance to commence at 8 o'clock. J. L. BYERS, manager.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Two Successful Dramas TO-NIGHT. The performance will commence with the interesting drama, in 3 acts, entitled THERESE, THE ORPHAN OF GENEVA, and conclude with the favourite drama, in 3 acts, entitled, THE DREAM AT SEA.
Monthly subscription tickets, £1 1s., to be had at the office. Prices: Boxes, 3s.; upper circle, 2s.; pit, 1s.; gallery, 6d.
JAMES SIMMONDS, lessee and manager.

OUR LYCEUM THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Shouts of laughter at the Burlesque Hippodrome. BURBANK and DEMEREST still in the ascendant in their champion dances.

OUR LYCEUM THEATRE.—THIS EVENING.—Second representation of the Laughable Burlesque on FRANCONI'S. Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at quarter to 8 precisely. Boxes 3s., stalls 2s., pit 1s.

OUR LYCEUM.—Pronounced by all to be the coolest Theatre in Sydney, and the best place to pass an hour, at witnessing the inimitable performances of the SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. Music, dancing, and burlesque opera, farce, &c.

CREMORNE.—THURSDAY, December 3rd.—Music, Dancing, &c., &c. Herr Appell's band will attend.

CREMORNE.—Ball by Moonlight. Dancing to commence at 8 p.m.

CREMORNE.—A Waterman's Boat leaves the Steam Ferry Reserve, Circular Quay, at 10 and 12 a.m., and 2 and 4 p.m. Fare 1s.

THE EXCHANGE BALL.—In consequence of the accident to his Excellency the Governor-General, it has been resolved to POSTPONE the opening of the Exchange and the Exchange Ball to such other day as will be afterward notified to the public.
By order of the Directors and Committee.
ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary.
Exchange, 27th November.

BREAKFAST AND ADDRESS TO THE HON. J. B. DARVALL.—The Committee will meet at the Sydney Exchange TO-MORROW (Thursday), the 3rd instant, at 2 p.m. punctually.

A PUBLIC LECTURE will be delivered on THURSDAY EVENING next, December 3rd, in the School of Arts, Pitt-street, in connection with the New South Wales Alliance for the Suppression of Intemperance, &c., by the Rev. B. Quaife. Subject—"The pleasures of mind may be the pleasures of all." To commence at half-past 7 o'clock. Admission free.
WM. DAVIS, } Hon.
J. G. GROUCH, } Secs.

A WESLEYAN BAZAAR will be held at Newtown, MONDAY and TUESDAY, 21st and 22nd of December.

ELECTRICITY.—A LECTURE will be delivered on this science in Christ Church Schoolroom by W. S. GREENY, Esq., at 7 o'clock, THIS EVENING.

BALMAIN CRICKET CLUB.—The usual monthly meeting will be held THIS EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock. R. M. PEARSON, Hon. Secretary.

LAYING the Corner Stone of the Randwick School.—The friends and subscribers of the Randwick School and Temporary Church, are informed that the Corner Stone of the said building will be laid by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Sydney, at 3 o'clock on SATURDAY NEXT, the 5th instant, when a collection will be made in aid of its erection. S. H. PEARCE.

FREEMASONRY.—LODGE, NEWTOWN KILWINNING, No. 378.—An emergency meeting will be held, at the Lodge Rooms, Newtown, THIS EVENING, at 7 30 precisely. By order of the R.W.M., J. G. M'DOUGALL, Acting Secretary.

SYDNEY OPHTHALMIC INSTITUTION for the cure of Diseases of the Eye. Patron, Sir W. Denison; President, Sir A. Stephen. Apply to Dr. BERNCASTLE, 10, Wynyard-square, from 9 to 11, and from 1 to 2.

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL, under the care of the Sisters of Charity, is OPEN for the reception of in and out patients every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 3 o'clock. Accidents or urgent cases received at any time. Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo.

MISS STOREY begs to announce to the ladies of Sydney and the surrounding districts, that she is removing to those more commodious premises, No. 82, William-street, and, in thanking them for past favours so liberally bestowed, trusts to merit a continuance of the same.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—JOHN AIR, News Agent, Clyde-street, Miller's Point, begs to remind his friends and the public generally that he supplies the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD from Bathurst-street to Miller's Point, west of George-street, early every morning. Terms, payable in advance, £1 per quarter, 7s. per month, and 1s. 9d. per week. N.B.—A line, addressed to JOHN AIR, shall have prompt attention.

THE MONTH.—A Portrait of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, executed in the first style of art, appears in THE MONTH of this day. 56 pages. Price One Shilling.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—See the MONTH of this day. To be had of all booksellers.

BAKER'S ALMANAC for 1858, will be shortly published. WILLIAM BAKER, junior, Ashfield.

MOORE'S ALMANAC and HANDBOOK for 1858.—Price, One Shilling. Seventh year of publication. In the Press, and will be published in a few days, the above popular publication.
In order that every householder in the colony be enabled to possess a copy of this useful work—suitable for all classes—the proprietor has determined to reduce the price to 1s. (one shilling).

TO ADVERTISERS.

Parties wishing to take advantage of advertising in this publication,—a large sale being certain, on account of the low charge and the publisher's extensive business' connection in these colonies,—will please to forward them without delay to the undersigned.
A circulation of six thousand copies guaranteed.
☞ Mr. J. S. HELLIER is agent for the above Work.
J. MOORE, publisher, George-street, opposite St. Andrew's Cathedral.
F. CUNNINGHAM, printer, King-street.

FUSSELL and COMPANY have now completed a scale of charges for advertising in the second and third class carriages on the Great Southern and Great Northern Railways, viz., back of carriages, 9 inches square, 12s. per month each; on doors, 9 inches square, 12s. per month each; middle cross pieces, £1 11s. 6d. per month each. Further particulars at office, Commercial Chambers.

CHRISTMAS CAKES.—Just landed, a Ton of New Currants, at 9d. per lb. MOSES' Store, 309, George-street.

THE BATHURST-STREET BAND OF HOPE v. ALCOHOL.—In the Supreme Court of Public Opinion.—Before the Right Honorable H. Candour, Esq., and a Jury of Twelve. M. Goodwill, Esq., Attorney-General; Animal Appetite and Self-Interest, Esqrs., for the defence. Witnesses for the prosecution, John Coke, Esq., Dr. Rhubarb, Messrs. Easyland, Sobermind, Thrifty, and Lovetruth; for the defence, Messrs. Lovegain, Simple, Lushington, James Grog, Ananias Evildoer, and Judas Littledrop.
The above trial is quite new to the Bands of Hope in Sydney, and is somewhat similar to the Trial of John Barleycorn, which recently created such universal interest.
Young people who are concerned to know the fate of our great social enemy, Alcohol, should attend the meeting of the BATHURST-STREET BAND OF HOPE, THIS EVENING (December 3rd), at 7 o'clock.
The usual admission ticket will be dispensed with on this occasion, and a charge of 6d. will be made in aid of the funds. Meeting room behind the Cathedral.

NOTICE.—If the parties who attended the Odd Fellows' Ball, held on the 23rd instant, without having purchased tickets, and who refused to pay for their admission when requested, do not pay the amount (10s. 6d.) for their tickets to either of the Stewards, or M.C., within one week from this date, their names (which are well known) will be publicly exposed. November 27th.

No. 57-78. Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 25th November, 1857.

TO ARCHITECTURAL AND MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN.—Applications, accompanied by testimonials, will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 7th December, at 12 o'clock noon, from parties desirous of filling the situation of Architectural and Mechanical Draftsman in the office of the City Engineer, to prepare plans and drawings for a new Town Hall.
The salary of the office has been fixed at £300 per annum.
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

No. 57-83. Town Hall, King-street,
Sydney, 2nd December, 1857.

ELECTION OF ALDERMEN FOR THE CITY OF SYDNEY.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the provisions of the Sydney Corporation Act of 1857, a Scrutiny of the Ballot Papers received during the Election of Aldermen held on the 1st instant, took place before the Returning and Presiding Officers and Scrutineers, at the Town Hall, THIS DAY, when the parties hereunder mentioned were declared to be duly elected to the office of Aldermen for the Wards specified opposite their respective names, viz.:—
Gipps Ward, William Thurlow, Esq.
Bourke Ward, John Williams, Esq.
Brisbane Ward, John O'Dowd, Esq.
Macquarie Ward, George Smith, Esq.
Cook Ward, John B. Smithers, Esq.
Fitz Roy Ward, Thomas Spence, Esq.
Phillip Ward, James Oatley, Esq.
Denison Ward, John T. Neale, Esq.
By order of the Returning Officer.
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

TO THE ELECTORS of the CITY of SYDNEY.—GENTLEMEN,—At the last election of Auditor for the city you were kind enough to place me at the head of the poll. On the 15th instant I trust you will again place me in the same proud position.
I remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
JAMES SIMPSON.
Elizabeth-street, 2nd December.

TO THE ELECTORS OF DENISON WARD.—GENTLEMEN,—I thank you for the honour again conferred, by returning me as your representative in the City Council; and in return shall do my utmost to promote your interests. I remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
Victoria-street, 2nd December. JOHN T. NEALE.

TO THE ELECTORS of the CITY of SYDNEY.—Gentlemen,—At the instance of numerous electors I feel much pleasure in offering myself as a candidate for AUDITOR at the ensuing election. The election will take place on TUESDAY, 15th December. I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant, JOSEPH H. SCRUTTON.

TO THE ELECTORS of the CITY of SYDNEY.—GENTLEMEN.—I beg leave to offer myself for re-election as Auditor for the City, and trust that the manner in which I have performed the duties of that office hitherto will insure me your support on the present occasion.
ROBERT BYERS, Jamison-street.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Creditors in the under-mentioned estates, are informed that plans of distribution having been confirmed by the Court, the dividends will be payable at my office on and after THURSDAY, the 3rd instant, on production of the promissory notes.
JOHN WOODS, a second dividend of 4½d. in the £, making with the first dividend of 2s. 3d. together 2s. 7½d. in the £.
A. C. SCOTT, a first dividend of 3s. in the £.
MICHAEL RONAN, a first dividend of 1s. 6d. in the £.
JOHN BLACKWOOD, a dividend of 6 1-32d. in the £.
R. F. BROWNE, a dividend of 6s. in the £, on the preferent claims only.
JAMES KEENAN, a dividend of 1s. 5d. in the £.
JOHN MORRIS, Official Assignee, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
27th November, 1857.

TENDERS FOR KILN-DRIED FLOUR.—Tenders will be received in this office up to noon of WEDNESDAY next, the 2nd proximo (on behalf of the Government of India), for the immediate supply of 100 tons of kiln-dried Flour, packed in sound barrels, and subject to approval by a Board of Survey.
A sample barrel, distinctly marked with the tenderer's name, to be left at the Colonial Store.
If the flour that it may be proposed to offer be of foreign manufacture, it must be delivered in original packages, and the brand named in the tender.
Payment will be made in cash, upon certificate from the surveying officers that the quantity has been duly delivered, and passed as fit for public service.
Further particulars can be obtained from the Colonial Storekeeper.
HENRY LANE, secretary to the Treasury.

TO CARPENTERS and JOINERS.—Tenders are required for putting in Two Shop Fronts and additions to Premises in Parramatta-street. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Messrs. GOOLD and HILLING, architects, Lloyd's-chambers, George-street, where tenders will be received up to THURSDAY, December 3rd. November 27th.

TO WELL SINKERS.—TENDERS are required for Sinking a Well and removing soil, at Double Bay. Apply to Messrs. GOOLD and HILLING, architects, Lloyds' Chambers. December 1st.

CAMPBELLTOWN ROAD TRUST.—TENDERS will be received by the Commissioners of the above trust, on or before the 12th December, 1857, for the lease for one year, commencing on the 1st January, 1858, of the Tolls and Dues to be collected at Denham Court Toll-gate. Full particulars may be known upon application to WILLIAM FOWLER, Chairman. Campbelltown, November 25th, 1857.

TO BUILDERS, &c.—TENDERS for the whole or each trade, will be received till WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, for the erection of Two Stone Cottages, at Balmain. Particulars at the office of the architects, Messrs. REUSS and BROWNE, 23, Pitt-street.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—Lost, from the North Shore, a small short-haired Brown TERRIER DOG, answering to the name of Toby, with one hind leg broken. Whoever will bring the same to Mr. G. H. HOWELL, Blue's Point, North Shore, or to the Office Keeper of the General Post Office, will receive the above.

£2 REWARD.—Lost, by a servant, between Lower George-street and Haymarket, a PURSE, containing 8 sovereigns, one pound in silver, and a baker's bread bill. Whoever returns the same to HAMILTON, baker, Lower George-street, will receive the above reward.

£5 REWARD.—Stolen or strayed, from Bringelly about a month ago, a bay FILLY, switch tail, J across the near shoulder. If stolen, the above reward will be paid on recovery of the filly and conviction of the thief; if strayed, one pound will be paid on delivery of the filly to the undersigned, at the Stoney Range, Bringelly.
ROBERT TAYLOR.

TO GEORGE O'BRIEN.—Take Notice, that unless your dogcart, left in our possession by Mr. Hunter, for repairs, be not paid for and removed by the 4th of the present month, you will be charged ten shillings per week storage.—KEARNS and SHAW, coachmakers, Pitt-street North.

NOTICE.—The undersigned hereby gives notice that he will not be responsible for any debt contracted by any one whomsoever without his written authority.
TILDEN JAMES FILDER. Chippendale. December 2.

ANY PERSON harbouring SAMUEL ALDWELL, who lived with Mr. FARRELL, grocer, Bathurst-street, after this notice, will be prosecuted as the law directs. 10s. will be paid on bringing him to Mr. FARRELL's.

I HEREBY CAUTION the Public against harbouring or employing my Wife, HARRIET GOODSELL, she having left her home without any cause or provocation. N.B.—I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract after this date. JOHN GOODSELL. Newtown, 1st December, 1857.

BROMPTON ESTATE.—Purchasers of this Estate are reminded that the first quarter's interest is now due, and are requested to pay the same to Messrs. ROWLEY, HOLDSWORTH, and GARRICK, the vendor's solicitors, 49, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

WRITING, BOOKKEEPING, Arithmetic, &c., taught by Mr. BRAGG, 363, Sussex-street, Haymarket.

TO FISHERMEN and others.—TOMLINS, SOLOMAN, and CO., have opened their usual yearly supply of Fishing Tackle. George and King-streets.

BAGS for SALE, made by machinery. Steam Flour Mills, Kent-street South.

AN ENGLISH LADY, a Protestant, desires a re-engagement as Morning Governess; teaches the usual accomplishments. Address J. K., care of Mr. Lusty, Bazaar, 443, George-street.

A MARRIED MAN, who has had the entire charge of an up-country store for the last three years, and whose experience and connection would be found of great value, wishes to meet with a respectable Party to join him in opening a store in the Southern District. Capital required not less than £300. No active person, with or without colonial experience, this will be a desirable opportunity. References given and required. Address J. H. Y., at HERALD Office.

A NURSE-GIRL wanted. Bedford House, Elizabeth-street. Apply from 10 till 1 o'clock.

BOOKBINDERS.—Wanted, a general Stationery Binder. SANDS and KENNY, George-street.

COACHMAN wanted. Apply to Dr. WILLIAMS, Macquarie-street, between 2 and 3 p.m.

LABOURERS.—Wanted, a few Farm and Garden Labourers. Apply at the office of the undersigned, from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. JOHN HOSKING.

REQUIRED immediately, by an English Lady, an Engagement as Resident Governess in a clergyman or gentleman's family. Address A. A., West Maitland.

SCHOLASTIC.—Wanted, at Carder House, Newtown, after the approaching Christmas recess, a Single Gentleman, accustomed to tuition, as resident second master. Apply to J. FRED. CASTLE.

SHEEP.—Wanted to Purchase in the Southernand Western District, 2000 Maiden Ewes, free from disease. A good cash price will be given. For particulars apply by letter, to T.D., Post Office, Wagga Wagga.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, for country stores, Three steady single Young Men, with a thorough knowledge of the drapery business. Apply at the Warehouse of PRINCE, BRAY, and OGG, between 9 and 10 a.m.

TO PLASTERERS.—Wanted, four. Apply THOMAS A. SIRKITT, or at the Offices of Messrs. HILLY and MANSFIELD.

TO BAKERS and others.—Wanted, 500 lbs. of Plum Cake. Apply to the Secretary of the Board of National Education, Fort-street.

TO GROCERS, &c.—A respectable Young Man, about to leave his employer at the end of this week, feels anxious to meet with an Engagement in the above; has had eight years' experience in the trade. No objection to take the management of a store. Can give satisfactory reason for his leaving. Address A. C. BUSINESS, HERALD Office.

WANTED, an Engine Driver; one who properly understands his business. Apply on board the Mosquito, at Marsden's Wharf.

WANTED, a comfortable Residence, with chaise-house and stable; also, a Grass Paddock for a cow. Address T. G., Post Office, Tempe, Cook's River Road.

WANTED, a Second-hand low Phaeton, for one horse. Apply to Mr. WHEATLEY, No. 1, O'Connell-street.

WANTED, by a young gentleman, having a general knowledge of business, some Employment. Writes a good hand, and can keep accounts. Highly respectable references, and security if required. Address R. B., 28, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a Female General House Servant. Apply at the Prince of Wales Hotel, Lower George-st.

WANTED, a Drayman. Address HENRY MOON, Walker's Wharf, Fort-street.

WANTED, a good General Female Servant. Apply to F. LARTER, Constitution House, 70, South Head Road.

WANTED, a good General Servant. 167, South Head Road.

WANTED, a General Servant. Apply to Mr. SPEERIN, Observer Tavern, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a smart, active Man Servant. Apply at the Clarence Hotel, Erskine-street.

WANTED, a Housemaid. Apply at the Dove Inn, Erskine-street.

WANTED, a Butler, thoroughly conversant with his duties, having unexceptionable references. Apply by letter, addressed BUTLER, HERALD Office.

WANTED, for one of the northern townships, a Storekeeper; one who understands the keeping of books, and general routine of storekeeping. References as to respectability and capability required. Apply to Mr. WILLIAM BROWN, York-street.

WANTED, an active Lad. Apply at the Great Britain Hotel, corner of George and King streets.

WANTED, a General Servant. None need apply without a good character. Mrs. COHEN, 245, George st.

WANTED, a good Waiter. References as to character required. Apply at Petty's Hotel, Church-hill.

WANTED, a Clerk for a Retail Grocery Business, with a knowledge of the same preferred. Apply by letter, stating references and salary required, to HANKS and CO., 319, George-street.

WANTED, a Youth as Cashier—intelligent and respectably connected. Apply to HANKS and CO., 319, George-street.

WANTED, an Assistant in the Grocery Business. Apply to HANKS and CO.

WANTED to be known, Portraits, 5s., with case, 290, George-street, opposite the White Horse.

WANTED, to Rent, or Purchase, an Allotment of Land in Woolloomooloo or Surry Hills, with about 10 or 12 feet frontage. Address A. B., 163, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a Junior Hand, for the slop department. Hall of Commerce, South Head Road.

WANTED, a Young Girl, to look after children and do light work. Mrs. DARLEY, Carter's Barracks, Pitt-street South.

WANTED, an experienced Waiter. Apply to the House Steward, Union Club, between 11 and 12.

WANTED, a Nurse and Needlewoman. Apply to Mrs. JAMES MARTIN, Clarens, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a Young Man as Groom and to be generally useful. Apply before 9 a.m. to Mr. JAMES MARTIN, Clarens, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, in a respectable neighbourhood a House, containing four or five rooms. A. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED to Purchase, Books, Clothing, Linen, good Guns, Plate, Instruments, and miscellaneous property of every description. R. M. LINDSAY, 17, Elizabeth-street North. N.B.—A note addressed, parties attended at their own residences.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, a detached House, of from five to ten rooms; if the smaller, capable of being enlarged, within 20 minutes' walk of the Police Office. Apply to GERARD PHILLIPS, Waterloo Warehouse, George-street.

WANTED, a Shop and Premises in Lower George-street. Address, C. M L., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a respectable active Girl, to serve in a Shop in a light business. W. M., HERALD Office, stating age and address.

WANTED, at Government House, an experienced Person as Head Nurse. Good references indispensable. Apply to the Housekeeper.

WANTED, a Man to salt and deliver meat. H. QUINLAN, Market-street West.

WANTED, a Young Man, for a butcher's shop. Apply to C. GRAY, Balmain.

WANTED, a Groom. Apply to MALCOLM MACDONALD, Esq., Parramatta.

WINE BOTTLES.—Wanted a quantity. J. E. BLAKE, 14, Macquarie Place.

WANTED, Store Cattle. Address, with full particulars, J. L. W., Post Office, Sydney.

WANTED, by an experienced hand, a Mob of Horses on the Station to Break-in, at per head, or to take entire charge of a Cattle Station, or as a Horse-Breaker or Stockman. References for character and ability first-rate. This advertisement will not be repeated, but applications will be received by Messrs. HAIGH and ASHLIN, 139, Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank, for 14 days from this date.

WANTED, a good General Servant, English or Scotch preferred. Apply 2, Donovan's-buildings, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, Apprentices and Improvers to the Millinery and Dressmaking. Apply No. 1, William-st.

WANTED, a Wet Nurse, to take a Baby by the Month. Apply to Mrs. JONES, No. 333, Bourke-street, opposite Darlinghurst. Scotch or English preferred.

WANTED, a young Girl, to nurse a baby, at No. 4, York-place, near the Market.

WANTED, a Single Man to drive a Horse and make himself useful. G. UPTON, baker, &c., 268, Elizabeth-street South.

WANTED, a Useful Man to Work in a Garden. Apply to Mr. MASKELL, Randwick.

WANTED, Cook and Laundress. Apply to Mrs. SCHOFIELD, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, after 5 o'clock TO-DAY. Auburn Cottage.

WANTED, in a family, about two miles from Sydney, Two Female General Servants. Characters required. Apply to Mrs. WILLS, Upper Fort-street.

WANTED, by a respectable Female, who can produce good character, a Situation to proceed to England with a family, to make herself generally useful. Apply at Captain SCOTT'S, Cumberland-place.

WANTED, a General Female Servant, with character from last place. Apply at No. 57, Botany-street, Surry Hills, two doors from the Church.

WANTED, a General Servant; one that can wash and iron. Apply 3, Woodstock-terrace, Paddington.

WANTED, a House, yard and stabling for six horses, water laid on—within half-a-mile of the Post Office. Address to W. A., HERALD Office.

WANTED a House and Parlour Maid. Apply to Mrs. J. C. TAYLOR, William-st., Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, by a respectable Young Woman, lately from England, a Situation, to attend on an invalid lady or one or two children. Good knowledge of millinery and dressmaking. Address E.L., No. 6, Little Elizabeth-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a Mate, for the barque Monarch. Apply to Captain KELLY, on board.

WANTED to SELL, lot of old Joists and flooring Boards, at FERRIS'S Stores, Pitt-street, near the Theatre.

WANTED, a respectable Person as Housemaid and Parlourmaid. Apply to Mrs. Dr. BENNETT, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a Man, to work in a garden, attend horses, and milk a cow. Apply to SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE, Pitt-street, corner of Park-street.

WANTED, a Light Porter. Apply to RUSH and M'CREA, 449, George-street.

WANTED, a Junior Hand. Apply to RUSH and M'CREA, 449, George-street.

WANTED, a smart Young Man, to attend a Billiard-table. Apply at St. John's Tavern, George and Bridge streets.

WANTED, a Waiter. Apply at the Royal Hotel.

WANTED, an Agricultural Labourer. Apply, Mr. ALLAN (late Wilcox), 30, Hunter-street.

WANTED, THIS DAY, 12 able-bodied Labourers, for Road-making. Good wages will be given to good men. Apply to J. C. GLUE, labour agent, 47, Pitt-street North.

WANTED, a Man, as Groom and General Servant: must be able to milk. Also, Married Couples, for the country; Farm Servants; Lads, as Grooms. J. C. GLUE, 47, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a respectable Female, as General Servant. Apply 165, George-street.

WANTED, Two Women, as General House Servants. Apply to Mrs. MOSS, 136, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a few steady Single Men, as Shepherds, for Port Curtis. Apply to OLIVER STAINES, Labour Office, corner of King and Castlereagh streets. Also, Farm Labourers, Married Couples, Young Men, &c.

WANTED, a Young Lady, to educate one little boy, seven years old, and to act as useful companion. Apply to Mrs. ROBERT FORBES, Waverley.

WANTED, a good Plumber. Apply, W. G. ROBINSON, 109, Phillip-street.

WANTED, Male and Female Servants, at City Registry Office for Servants, 142, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, as an Apprentice to the Waistcoat-making. J. B. TICKLE, 201, George-st.

WANTED, a Second-hand double-purchase Winch. Apply, City Registry Office, 142, Lower George-st.

WANTED, some Reapers for near Sydney; four Bushmen, to clear land; Cook, also a Needlewoman, in same family; a Family to milk, &c.; a first-class Single Groom and Coachman; a Gardener for Goulburn; several Single and Married Couples, for both town and country. HAIGH and ASHLIN, agents, 139, Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank.

WANTED, 6000 Head Store Cattle, 2 to 4 years old. Wanted, a Small Sheep Station, with 4000 to 6000 sheep, warranted sound, 14 years' lease.
1.—Molroy for SALE, with good herd of cattle.
2.—Pal's Ranges for SALE, Lachlan District.
3.—Good Murrumbidgee Station for SALE, 1800 Durham cattle, 14 years' lease, first-class improvements.
GARLAND and BINGHAM, 72, Sussex-street.

YOUTH WANTED.—Wanted a Youth to look after a Horse and Gig, and make himself useful. Apply, before 12 o'clock THIS MORNING, at 287, George-street, next Royal Hotel.

A LARGE SHOP, suitable for offices, or a wholesale business, and Stable to Let. 5, Bridge-street.

A FURNISHED Front Sitting-Room, with one or two Bedrooms. 37, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

APARTMENTS to LET, Unfurnished. Apply to T. DINGLE, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

APARTMENTS, with Board, 149, Bathurst-street East. Cottage lately occupied by Mrs. C. SMITH.

A PARTMENTS.—Two Bachelors, who dine in town, except on Sundays, can be accommodated with separate Bedrooms and Sitting Room, Furnished, in the house of a small private family, pleasantly situated, within 30 minutes' walk of the Post Office. A.K.Z., Messrs. Clark's music warehouse, George-street.

APARTMENTS with Board, 2, Donovan's-buildings, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo.

BALMAIN.—To LET, Birch Grove House and Grounds. The main building contains eleven rooms, hall, cellar, and verandah; the out-offices consist of eight rooms. The entire premises have been lately thoroughly repaired. The grounds comprise the lawn, the garden, and nearly thirty acres of paddocks, abundantly grassed and watered. Apply to D. N. JOUBERT, Smith's Wharf, Miller's Point.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Two Gentlemen can be accommodated with the above at 80, Prince-street.

BOARD, &c., for one Gentleman, in a quiet private family, on moderate terms, 234, Castlereagh-street.

BUSINESS PREMISES.—TO LET, in George-street South, three New Houses, just finished, with good shops and plate-glass fronts, fit for any business. Apply to JOHN HUGHES, George and Market streets; or to JOHN BARLOW, grocer, George-street South.

BUSINESS PREMISES in George-street to LET with immediate possession; the premises recently occupied by Mr. Goldring, tailor. J. WILSON, jun., Box 218 Post Office.

COAL MINES TO LET, FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—TO LET, on eligible terms, all those extensive Coal Mines situate at Stoney Creek, within one mile of the town of West Maitland, county Northumberland, known as C. W. Russell and Co.'s Cannel Coal Mines. The coals are superior to anything hitherto found in the colony; there is a good cash trade at the pit mouth; the coals are saleable in Sydney or Melbourne in any quantity. To persons of some capital this offers a certain fortune. For particulars, enquire of C. W. RUSSELL and CO., Stoney Creek, West Maitland.

COMFORTABLE COTTAGES to LET; taxes paid, water laid on. Whittell's Coal Yard, Bathurst-st.

COMFORTABLE HOUSE, for Tradesmen, 61, Sussex-street, between King and Erskine streets.

FREEMASONS' HALL HOTEL, YORK-STREET.—In consequence of his recent domestic bereavement and declining health, Mr. COLES purposes retiring from business. The Hotel is therefore now to be LET under most favourable circumstances, and immediate possession may be had. Apply only to W. G. and A. MOORE, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS Vacant. Mrs. EVELYN'S, Brisbane-street, South Head Road, opposite the Baptist Chapel.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS to suit everybody. CHARLES H. LONG, Hunter-st., over Wilcox's.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, 55, Elizabeth-street North. Also, an Office to LET. Apply as above.

HOUSE to LET, with large garden, Burwood, five minutes' walk from Station. Apply to Mr. HENDERSON, Lucas Road, Burwood; or, Cashier, R. J. and G. Want, No. 139, Pitt-street. Rent, £30.

HOUSE TO LET.—The House occupied by Mr. R. J. Want, situate in Hyde Park, No. 3, College-street; 16 rooms, kitchen, cellar, wash-house, coach-house, and stables; possession 1st January. Enquire at Mr. WANT'S office, Pitt-street.

OFFICES.—To Let, one large Room, easily divided; situation unexceptionable. 246, George-street.

PARTIAL Board and Residence for a Single Man in a quiet family. ment. Apply Y. P., HERALD Office.

NOTICE.—The AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK (Bankers of the colonial Government) having been appointed agents for the sale of the £10 DEBENTURES, these securities may be obtained on application at the head office of the Bank in Sydney, or at its branches in Armidale, Brisbane, and West Maitland; and for the further convenience of the public, the Australian Joint Stock Bank is prepared to receive applications for these debentures per post, accompanied by a remittance, and to forward them by return, free of all charges.
The present price of £10 debentures is £10, and accrued interest at the rate of 3d. per week from 1st July last for each debenture.
EDWARD WRENCH, General Manager Australian Joint Stock Bank. Sydney, August 15.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—Incorporated by Act of Council.—Paid up capital £250,000.
INTEREST OF CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCES.
Notice is hereby given that, from and after this date customers of this Bank will be allowed interest on their weekly minimum balances of current accounts, at the rate 2 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Money deposited for fixed periods will bear interest as heretofore.
By order of the Board of Directors,
EDWARD WRENCH, General Manager.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Established 1817.
Paid up capital ... ... £500,000.
Reserved fund ... ... 150,000.
From and after this date interest will be allowed on accounts at this bank as follows:—
On the weekly minimum balance of current accounts, 2 per cent. per annum, if not under one hundred pounds.
On fixed deposits for
Three months ... ... 3 per cent. per annum.
Six ditto ... ... 4 ditto ditto.
Twelve ditto ... ... 5 ditto ditto.
ROBERT WOODHOUSE, Inspector.
Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, 18th November, 1857.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA—(Incorporated by Royal Charter).—Notice is hereby given that interest is allowed by this Bank at the following rates, viz.:—
On the monthly minimum balances of current accounts, if not less than £100. 2 per cent. per annum.
On deposit receipts payable at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
Ditto ditto ditto, 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
Ditto ditto ditto, 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.
JAS. HENDERSON, manager.
Sydney, 18th November, 1857.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY of SYDNEY.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
From and after this date interest will be allowed at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the weekly minimum balances at the credit of customers' current accounts, and
On money deposited for 3 months certain, 3 per cent. per annum.
Ditto ditto 6 ditto ditto, 4 per cent. per annum.
Ditto ditto 12 ditto ditto, 5 per cent. per annum.
ZACHARY INGOLD, Manager.
Sydney, 17th November, 1857.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, and AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK,
(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1852.)
Capital paid up, £500,000.
Of which more than one-half is now held in the colony of New South Wales alone.
INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.
This Bank allows interest on the DAILY BALANCES OF CURRENT ACCOUNTS, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum.
It also continues to allow interest as follows, on fixed deposits:—
On sums repayable on three months' notice, 3 per cent per annum.
On ditto, on six months' notice, 4 per cent. ditto.
On ditto, on twelve months' notice. 5 per cent. ditto.
JOHN YOUNG, manager.
Sydney Branch, English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank.

LONDON CHARTERED BANK OF AUSTRALIA,
SYDNEY BRANCH.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up capital, £700,000.
Notice is hereby given that, from and after this date, Interest will be allowed on accounts at this bank as follows:—
On Current Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on minimum balance for the month, if not under £100.
On Fixed Deposits—For three months certain, 3 per cent. per annum.
" " For six months certain, 4 per cent. per annum.
" " For twelve months certain, 5 per cent. per annum.
ROBT. NAPIER, manager.
London Chartered Bank of Australia,
Sydney, 20th October, 1857.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid-up Capital .... £1,260,000.
Reserve Fund .... 252,000.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
From and after this date INTEREST will be allowed at the rate of TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM on the monthly minimum Balances at the credit of current deposit accounts. And
... Per annum.
O money deposited for three months certain, 3 per cent.
Ditto 6 ditto 4 ditto
Ditto 12 ditto 5 ditto
GEO. K. INGELOW, Manager.
Sydney, 1st August, 1857.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.—Sydney, 18th November, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that interest is allowed by this Bank as under, viz.:—
On the monthly minimum balance of current accounts, if not less than £100, 2 per cent. per annum.
On deposit receipts payable at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
On ditto ditto, at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
On ditto ditto, at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.
CHARLES ROBERTSON, manager.

DERWENT AND TAMAR MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
SYDNEY BRANCH.
Ships insured in this Company are warranted free from average under five pounds per cent., unless general.
Claims for losses or average are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.
Claims for loss or damage are made payable in London, if required, policies for the same being granted in triplicate.
Offices, Sydney Exchange, and Patent Slip Wharf, Sussex-street, where applications for insurances will be received.
TOWNS and DARLEY, Agents.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.—
SYDNEY AGENCY.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
JOHN BIBB, Esq., Surveyor.
Insurances granted on property of every description, at current rates.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
MEDICAL REFEREES:
John Mac Farlane, Esq., M.D.
John Moon, Esq., Surgeon.
Detailed prospectuses, forms, and all other information can be obtained from the Company's Agents, BUYERS and LEARMONTH, 4, Charlotte-place, Sydney.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY—Established January 1st, 1849, and incorporated by Act of Parliament of New South Wales, for Granting Assurances on Lives, Present, Deferred, and Reversionary Annuities, and Endowments for Children and Old Age.
On the Principle of Mutual Assurance, and an Equitable Division of the whole of the Profits amongst all the members.
Directors.
Chairman—M. E. Murnin, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. Thos. Holt, Esq., M.P.
A. T. Holroyd, Esq., M.P. | W. H. Christie, Esq.
James Mitchell, Esq. M.L.C. | John Fairfax, Esq.
Medical Referee—A. M. A'Beckett, Esq.
Consulting Actuary.
Morris Birkbeck Pell, Esq., B.A., Sydney University.
Solicitor—M. Consett Stephen, Esq.
Actuary and Secretary—Robert Thomson, Esq.
Principal Office—Sydney, New South Wales.
The Rates of the Society are as low as is consistent with perfect security. ALL PROFIT ON EACH TRANSACTION REVERTS TO THE INDIVIDUAL CONCERNED.
Extracts from Life Assurance Tables.
Premiums to Assure £100, with bonus additions, payable at death.

Annual Premium payable during Life.				Premiums to cease in Ten Years.			
Age	Prem.	Age	Prem.	Age	Prem.	Age	Prem.
20	£1 17 5	45	£3 16 0	20	£3 14 10	45	£6 6 7
30	2 8 2	55	5 12 2	30	4 13 8	55	8 5 9

For the rates for other ages, &c., see the Prospectuses of the Society. Policies effected under these tables which were then entitled to participate received, at last investigation, BONUS ADDITIONS OF MORE THAN 3 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.
Tables for DEFERRED and REVERSIONARY ANNUITIES, for ENDOWMENTS for children, for JOINT LIVES ASSURANCES, and for ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, will be found in the Prospectuses of the Society.
The Directors invite intending assurers to compare these Tables and the general facilities of this Society with those of other offices.
The Directors beg to draw attention to the important privileges accorded to the Society by Parliament, among which are (1st.) THE PROTECTION OF ALL ITS POLICIES against the operation of the Insolvent Laws, after a certain duration, to a gradually increasing amount.
(2nd.) THE PROTECTION OF POLICIES OF MARRIED WOMEN against the debts or control of their husbands.
(3d.) SMALL ASSURANCES being saved the expense of letters of administration.
Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and every information may be obtained at any of the agencies in this and in the other colonies, or from
ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary.
Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney.

NEW SOUTH WALES PATRIOTIC FUND.—TREASURER'S FINAL BALANCE SHEET.

DR.			
To total amount of subscriptions ...			£65,774 7 2
Ditto discount on debentures ...			500 0 0
Ditto interest on bank deposits ...			421 18 9
			£66,695 15 10
CR.			
1855.			
March 10—By remittance through his Excellency the Governor-General ...			£4,680 5 7
April 4—Ditto through Commissariat department ...			25,319 14 5
May 16—Ditto debentures sent to Royal Commissioners ...			10,000 0 0
1856.			
April 2—Ditto remittance through Commissariat department ...			25,000 0 0
1857.			
March 7—Ditto to Royal Commissioners ...	£416 6 6		
" Ditto bank charge for exchange ...	10 13 3		
		426 19 9	
" Ditto amount paid for advertising ...	743 12 5		
" Ditto ditto clerical assistance ...	207 3 4		
" Ditto ditto rent and incidental expenses	193 5 2		
" Ditto paid Major of Brigade, account allowances in N. S. Wales, out of fund ...	100 0 0		
			1,244 0 11
Nov. 17—Ditto remittance to Royal Commissioners ...	23 15 8		
" Ditto bank charge for exchange ...	0 9 6		
			24 5 2
			£66,695 5 10

THOMAS BARKER, THOS. WHISTLER SMITH, } Joint Treasurers and Secretaries.
Sydney, November 17th, 1857.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.—Programme of the Annual Examination of the Sydney National Schools, 1857.
The Examination of these Schools will take place on the following dates, and will commence on each day at 10 o'clock a.m.
PADDINGTON SCHOOL.
Monday, November 30th......Lower Classes.
Tuesday, December 1st......Upper Classes.
CLEVELAND-STREET SCHOOL.
Wednesday, December 2nd......Lower Classes.
Thursday, December 3rd......Upper Classes.
WILLIAM-STREET SCHOOL.
Monday, December 7th......Infant Classes.
Tuesday, December 8th......Girls' Classes.
Wednesday, December 9th......Boys' Classes, Lower.
Thursday, December 10th......Boys' Classes, Upper.
FORT-STREET SCHOOL.
Monday, December 14th......Infant Classes.
Tuesday, December 15th......Girls' Classes, Lower.
Wednesday, December 16th... { Girls' Classes, Upper. Boys' Classes, Lower.
Thursday, December 17th......Boys' Classes, Middle.
Friday, December 18th......Boys' Classes, Upper.
Prizes to be distributed to deserving pupils in the different Schools on the days undermentioned, viz.:
Paddington School, Monday, 21st December, at 10 o'clock a.m.
Cleveland-street School, Tuesday, 21st December, at 3 o'clock p.m.
William-street School, Tuesday, 22nd December, at 2 o'clock p.m.
Fort-street School, Wednesday, 23rd December, at 2 o'clock p.m.
The public are respectfully invited to attend these examinations.
By order of the Board of National Education,
W. C. WILLS, Secretary.
National Education Office, Sydney, 25th November, 1857.

C. W. PENNY, Chemist, Importer of Drugs and Chemicals.—Physicians prescriptions carefully prepared; horse and cattle medicines; perfumery; brushes and combs, &c. 44, Parramatta-street. Established 1840.

VACCINATION, VACCINATION, daily, at C. W. PENNY'S, chemist (importer of drugs and chemicals), 44, Parramatta-street. Established 1840.

VACCINATION DAILY, at J. C. HORNER'S, Apothecaries' Hall, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

DR. REDHEAD, M.R.C.S.L. may be consulted daily at the City Medical Hall, Brickfield-hill.

MR. WINSTANLEY, Dentist, York-street, next the Centenary Chapel.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Dentist (established in Sydney 1842), 183, George-street North near EMPIRE Office.

MR. J. E. SMYTH, Practical Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, 126, Castlereagh-street North.

RUSH and MERRETT have removed to 233, Pitt-street, nearly opposite their old stores.

THE BEST and Cheapest Photographic PORTRAITS are taken by M. BROWN, at 451, Wilshire-place.

TOMLINS, SLOMAN, and CO., Wholesale and Retail Furnishing and General Ironmongers, 260 and 261, George-street.—Bar, sheet, and hoop iron; spring, cast, shear, and blister steel. Iron yard King-street.

INVESTMENTS in Bank and other Shares, as well as in Government Debentures, can be obtained or disposed of, on application to W. J. LENNON, Stock and Share Broker, 25, Pitt-street.

WRITINGS.—Wills, Leases, Apprentice Indentures, Letters, Petitions, Contracts, Tenders, &c., prepared by Mr. DELOHERY, 167, Pitt-street, near Park-street. N.B. Instructions from the country promptly attended to.

REMOVAL.—Mr. W. H. PALING, sole agent of Erard, of London and Paris, has removed from Hunter-street to his new Pianoforte Warehouse in Wynyard-square, No. 83, iron store, next to Mr. Haigh's store. A constant supply of pianos and music always on hand.

REMOVAL.—ASPINWALL, SUTHERLAND, and CO. to No. 108, Pitt-street, adjoining Messrs. Donaldson, Graham, and Co.'s.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—W. H. PALING has removed from 28, Hunter-street to Wynyard-square.

PIANOFORTES, by Broadwood and Sons, and other first-class makers; also, music stools, in rosewood and walnut. WILLIAM KING, 71, Market-street, near Pitt-street, late George-street. Pianofortes tuned and repaired.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to receive Colonial Produce for SALE, as wool, tallow, hides, &c., or to make liberal advances on wool, if consigned to their friends, Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH and CO., in London. Orders upon produce and manufactured goods to be purchased here, or in any of the China, Indian, or European markets, will be as promptly executed as opportunity admits of—charges moderate. LENDER, MULLER, and CO., King-street, corner of Commercial Wharf.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Persons of plethoric or full habit, subject to a temporary loss of consciousness from a sudden determination of blood to the brain, will find great benefit from a course of Holloway's Pills. Epilepsy, spasms, convulsions, hysterics, palpitation of the heart, and all affections arising from disordered action of the vascular and nervous systems, are cured by a steady and persevering adherence to this mild cathartic. It regulates the action of the great internal organs, and thus equalises the circulation. Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; also by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicines throughout the civilized world, and in all parts of Australia, at the following prices:—1s. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 5s. each pot.
☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

FOR SALE, a Bargain, Two Houses in Macleay-street, Woolloomooloo, containing four rooms each, outhouses, and water; at present let for £50 a year each. Apply, MILFORD and CROFT, solicitors, King-street.

COALS, carefully screened; Steam-cut Billet Wood, and Charcoal, at considerably reduced rates. Address HENRY MOON, Walker's Wharf, Fort-street.

WEST INDIA BLACK VARNISH, for preserving Wood and Ironwork of all kinds from heat or cold, or change of temperature.
Builders and others are strongly recommended to apply the above to all external and internal woodwork, as a protection against rot or damage.
It forms on the surface a strong coat, is easily applied with a common tar brush, and two coats are generally found sufficient.
It has been long used in the West Indies, and been found to answer where neither coal tar nor paint would answer.
On ship's hulls, yards, chains.
On iron railings, railway iron of all kinds.
On posts, rails, palings, shingles, and even slates, it has been found to answer admirably.
Any person can use it, and as a trial, the undersigned will sell small quantities to those who may be erecting wooden houses or slab huts in the suburbs or bush.
Shipping and country orders will be executed, and further particulars ascertained on application to the undersigned, who are the sole proprietors.
LANE and CO., 27, Lower George-street.

COALS.—£2 per ton for WHITTELL'S best screened Newcastle A. A. Company's Coals, delivered in Sydney—every bag weighed. Orders by post promptly executed. Bathurst-street Coal Yard, right hand side.

BACON, BACON.—About Two Tons on SALE, in one lot or in par ls to suit purchasers; price, sixpence per lb. for the pick, taking 1 cwt., at FERRIS' Stores, 239, Pitt-street, near the Theatre.

TO MERCHANTS, &c.—The AUSTRALIAN and NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE, published weekly in London, will in future give Custom House copies of the manifest of every ship leaving the port of London for the Australian and New Zealand Colonies, with marks, value, and names of exporters. Subscription, with postage, 30s. a year in advance, or through any agent. Other shipping and commercial intelligence connected with Australia is also given in its columns. Published by the proprietors—ALGAR and STREET, 11, Clements-lane, Lombard-street, London.

THE "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD," containing the "MONTHLY SYDNEY MAIL."—In reply to numerous inquiries, it is intimated to our subscribers and friends in the country, that the copies of the HERALD containing the Monthly Sydney Mail will be forwarded to Europe, in accordance with instructions, as to address on the following terms: Single copies, including postage stamp, will be charged 6d. each; for the twelve monthly numbers, also including postage stamps, the price will be 5s. per annum, payable in advance.

CAVALRY HORSES for India.—Horses from 4 to 7 years old, suited for cavalry purposes, may be shown to Mr. BURT, (Horse Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets), on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; and from 2 to 6 p.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. W. H. ROBBINS, Colonel.

AUCTION NOTICE.—HENRY M. TURNBULL begs to notify to his friends and the public generally that, having purchased the lease of the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Sands and Kenny, and recently by Messrs. William Easy and Co., in Collins-street, he is now prepared to effect Sales by Auction, in town or country, of house, landed property, general merchandise, colonial produce, &c., and respectfully solicits a share of their favours, feeling assured that his long residence in the colonies, and many years' experience as an auctioneer, will enable him to give every satisfaction.

P. N. RUSSELL and CO., Importers and Manufacturers of Marine and Land Engines, Flour and Saw Mills, and machinery of every description. N.B.—A general assortment of engines, flour and saw mill; stoves, circular saws, bar, rod, hoop, and sheet iron, and all sorts of hardwood always on hand.

MONTEFIORES, WELLINGTON, MACQUARIE RIVER.—Notice of Removal.—The undersigned has removed from the premises lately occupied by him in Montefiores, as a general store, &c., to those immediately opposite, known, from the establishment of the township, as Hgeronomer's Hotel.
Extensive alterations have been effected, adapting them for the storekeeping and wholesale wine and spirit business, in both branches of which the stock will be found replete with every item. Arrangements have been entered into to keep a large stock of flour always on hand, at mill price, carriage added.
The capabilities of the storage present many advantages to the residents of the Lower Macquarie, as the difficulty of procuring carriage direct to Sydney frequently entails considerable loss. The proprietor is prepared to store at once 300 bales of wool and 50 tons of other produce, to procure teams at the lowest possible rate, make liberal cash advances, if consigned to his Sydney correspondents for sale or shipment, or will purchase every description of colonial produce at its highest market value.
Supplies invoiced at the lowest prices, and every attention paid to the interests of those who favour him with their confidence.
Outfits prepared for overland parties at the shortest notice.
HENRY LAMBERT, Wellington Stores.
November 1.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—To the Inhabitants of Maneroo and the surrounding districts.—Messrs. S. and H. SOLOMONS, Proprietors of the Eden and Bombala Stores, beg to notify that, in order to make room for large shipments daily expected ex Royal Shepherdess, Lloyds, Duncan Dunbar, and other vessels, they intend selling their very extensive and varied stock of goods, comprising Wines, Spirits, Ales, Porters Cordials, Groceries, Drapery, Ironmongery, and every other article in demand, but too numerous for an advertisement, at such prices as must defy competition, and in every way satisfy their constituents, to whom they take this opportunity of returning their sincere thanks for the great support hitherto afforded them, and which they now hope will be considerably increased, from the circumstance of their being general Importers direct from London and other houses, and in a position to sell at unprecedented low prices.
The highest cash prices given for Wool and other produce, or liberal advances made on same consigned to their Agents in London.
Eden, Twofold Bay, November 16th, 1857.

SPRING-VANS for REMOVALS. — Cash charge for pianofortes, furniture, &c., 5s. per hour, or by contract. HURFORD'S Pianoforte Warehouse, No. 76, Castlereagh-street, near King-street.

THE EXPIRATION of JONES and PALMER'S Lease, combined with the well-known character their establishment has always maintained for giving a good sterling article for the money, must be a satisfactory guarantee that this is a genuine selling off, and an opportunity seldom to be met with for all classes to make a profitable investment, as the whole of their extensive stock must be cleared out by the end of the year. JONES and PALMER, Pitt and King streets, Sydney.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Expiration of Lease.—JONES and PALMER, of Pitt and King streets, beg to inform the public, in consequence of the expiration of their lease, the whole of their extensive stock of ready made clothing of a superior style and workmanship, must be cleared out by the end of the year.

BOYS' and YOUTHS' CLOTHING, in great variety, is now being sold off at a great reduction from former prices, at JONES and PALMER'S, Pitt and King streets.

£10,000 (TEN THOUSAND POUNDS) worth of made up clothing (home and colonial made), is now offered to the public, at a great reduction in price. As JONES and PALMER'S lease expires at the end of the year, the whole will be sold without the least reserve.

JONES and PALMER beg particular attention to their shipments of Summer Goods, just opened, of a superior description, consisting of frock, dress, albert and shooting coats, &c., of various colours, black, buff, white, and a beautiful mixture, made expressly for the colonies, and well adapted for dusty days. The entire stock will be sold at a great sacrifice, as the whole must be cleared out by the end of the year.

MESSRS. H. J. and D. NICOLL'S SUMMER CLOTHING.—The undersigned, being agent for the sale of the above celebrated Clothing in New South Wales, begs to inform the public that he has received an additional Stock of Summer Goods, ex John Bunyan, comprising, besides the usual variety, the following novelties:—
Nicoll's zephyr silk sacque
Nicoll's alpaca sacque
Nicoll's alpaca oxonian
Nicoll's alpaca paletot
Nicoll's Tasso silk sacque
Nicoll's llama rochfort.
JOHN C. HOPKINS (successor to Stone and Holle), 266, George-street, Sydney.

SANGSTER'S SILK and ALPACA UMBRELLAS —Dealers desirous of being supplied with these well-known articles can have them direct from the manufacturers in London, on application to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Charlotte-place.

OUTFITS FOR LADIES to any extent—
Ladies' longcloth night dresses, from 42s. per dozen
Ladies' ditto chemises, from 23s. ditto
Ladies' ditto drawers, from 21s. ditto
Ladies' ditto petticoats, from 42s. ditto
Ladies' print wrappers, from 9s. each
And every other article required, equally cheap, at Mrs. MAY'S Outfitting Warehouse, 34, Hunter-street, opposite the HERALD Office.

TENTS.—Mr. B. S. HAIGH, of Pitt-street, having for the present retired from business, and the undersigned having employed his workpeople for the manufacture of tents, will be happy to supply drapers, storekeepers, and wholesale buyers with them at the lowest scale of profit. C. S. HAIGH, York-street and Wynyard-square.

BERLIN HOUSE, 254, George-street.—W. READING has just opened cases of Children's Summer Clothing, consisting of jean pelisses, marcella coats and jackets, white frocks and capes richly trimmed with English embroidery, ladies' and children's underclothing, and baby linen.

W. READING, Berlin House, 254, George-street, has now on SALE traced muslin for sleeves, collars, and flouncing, and children's dresses and capes, embroidery cotton, crochet cotton in the skein, grey merino for knitting, perforated cardboard, wools, canvas, and patterns, O.P. beads, black bugles, and a general assortment of materials for fancy needlework. The trade supplied, and country orders carefully attended to.

W. READING, 254, George-street. — Summer Millinery in the most attractive style, crenoline bonnets, children's eugenie hats elegantly trimmed, feathers, flowers, and Paris net bonnet shapes.

COUNTRY Buyers of Furniture, Bedding, Bedsteads, &c., are invited to inspect the stock now on hand at Wm. DEAN'S Cabinet Warerooms, Market-street.
Experienced packers.
☞ Note the address:—DEAN'S Furniture Warehouse, Old City Theatre, Market-street.

LINCOLNSHIRE HOUSE, 212, George-street.—
5000 yards bonnet ribbons, 6½d, worth 1s.
1210 yards ribbon velvet, 2d. per yard, worth 6d.
500 dozen kid gloves, 2s. the dozen
720 print dresses, fast colors, 2s. 6d.
710 barege scarf shawls, 6s. 6d., worth 21s.
120 dozen Horrocks' longcloth, 3s. 11d. per dozen, worth 4s. 9d.
250 French muslins, double skirts, 16 yards, 12s. 6d.
510 dozen kid gloves, with tassels, 2s. 6d.
1000 yards black gross, 2s. 6d., worth 3s. 9d.
50 ladies' morning wrappers, 8s. 6d., worth 12s. 9d.
574 yards drab, black, white worsted moreens, 9½d
275 pairs checked ginghams, 6½d, worth 8½d.
250 pieces furniture chints, 3½d., worth 6d.
Lincolnshire House, 212, George-street.
J. WETHERILL.

SLATES various sizes, cheap; Cement, Plaster &c. E. WYNNE, New Pitt-street.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—WEDNESDAY.

IN EQUITY.

BEFORE Mr. Justice Therry and Mr. Justice Milford.

WILLIAMS AND OTHERS V. DONNELLY AND OTHERS.

This was an application to set aside an interim injunction restraining defendants from continuing to work a particular claim at the Peel River gold diggings.

The Attorney-General and Mr. Murray appeared in support of the application, and Mr. Isaacs in support of the injunction.

The case did not terminate.

CONSTABLE v. O'CONNELL.—The Court has directed a further argument on one point in this case.

BUSINESS IN MASTER'S OFFICE THIS DAY.—Scott v. Hughes, to settle minutes; Stirling v. Smith, to examine witnesses; Carew v. M'Encroe, to settle minutes; Collins v. Hart, to examine witnesses; Todd v. Macnamara, on state of facts and evidence in support; Cockcroft v. Haney, to examine witnesses.

INSOLVENT COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of Thomas B. Humphery, a single meeting. One debt was proved, and the meeting adjourned until Tuesday next.

In the estate of Abrahams, Myers, and Co., a third meeting. A debt of £131 19s. 1d. was proved, and the official assignee read his report. The creditors directed the assignee to allow insolvents their household furniture and wearing apparel.

In the estate of Joseph Wood, a third meeting. A small claim for wages was proved, and the official assignee reported. Insolvent was allowed the unsold portion of his household furniture.

In the estate of George Shying, a single meeting. Two debts were proved, one of which (for rent) insolvent undertook to pay by instalments of 10s. per week, upon which condition he was allowed to retain his household furniture.

In the estate of Thomas Cowell, a single meeting. Three debts were proved. Insolvent made an offer of 10s. in the pound, to be paid within four months,—to be allowed to collect the debts due to him by persons in Victoria and New Zealand; his estate and effects to remain under attachment until the composition be paid. This offer the creditors present agreed to accept.

In the estate of John Van de Polder, an adjourned second meeting. Insolvent was examined by Mr. Yarnton in regard to two bills of sale given by him to Messrs. Moore and Dunn, and the meeting was further adjourned until to-morrow.

RULE NISI.

On the petition of How, Walker, and Co. of Sydney, merchants, a rule nisi was granted, returnable on Saturday, the 6th instant, requiring Richard Maxwell, late of Frederick Valley, publican, to appear and show cause why his estate should not be placed under sequestration for the benefit of his creditors. Mr. Perry official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Thursday, 3.—Daniel H. Stonham, adjourned third, half-past 10. Alexander C. Davidson, adjourned certificate, 11. John V. de Polder, adjourned second, 12.

Friday, 4.—Robert N. M'Diarmid, special, for examination, 11. Richard Wadge, single, 1. Thomas Thorn, single, half-past 1. John Gordon, first, 2.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE Captain Scott, Mr. Alexander, and Mr. Cooper.

Twelve persons, convicted of having been found drunk in the streets, were sentenced in the usual penalties.

Ellen Kelly, found guilty of having in a public place made use of obscene language, was sentenced to pay 20s., or to be imprisoned seven days.

Isabella Bland and Bridget Toomy, idle and disorderly persons, found wandering in the streets, having no fixed places of abode, nor following any lawful calling, were sent to gaol for seven days; and Margaret Hyland, another lady of the same category, was sentenced to be imprisoned one month.

James Thompson was charged by James M'Neil with having assaulted him. Complainant, a drayman, deposed that yesterday forenoon defendant came to him on the stand and in an insulting manner demanded payment of 10s.; witness replied that if he asked in a decent manner for his money he should have it at once; defendant in a violent manner said "I will give it you, you —— wretch," and struck him several blows with his fist in the face, causing blood to flow. Robert M'Causland corroborated complainant's statement, and their worships sentenced defendant to pay a penalty of 20s. or to be imprisoned three days.

Edward M'Kival was found guilty of being drunk, and smoking in a railway carriage, to the annoyance of other passengers, and was sentenced to pay 20s., or to be imprisoned three days.

Thomas Cannavan and John Reddy, publicans, were found guilty of having on Sunday unlawfully kept open their houses for the sale of liquor, and were severally sentenced to pay 20s. penalty, with 3s. 6d. costs.

George Enri M'Crae appeared on summons to answer the complaint of Martha, his wife, in which she alleged that, on the 1st June, defendant, her husband, deserted her, leaving her and three infant children, without the means of support. Complainant deposed that she had been five years married to the defendant, and they lived together until the 1st of June last, though she had received nothing from him since the 1st May; on the 1st June he went out as usual to his office, and never returned to his home; he was then in a situation worth £300 a year; about two months since he promised to make some provision for the children, but afterward sent a message to the effect that she might do the best she could. To pay 20s. weekly for six months.

WATER POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, the Hon. J. Macnamara, and Mr. M. Metcalfe.

Timothy Macarthy, found drunk and incapable, was fined 10s.; in default to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours.

James Clark, having used threatening language toward Ann Clark, his wife, was ordered to find sureties to keep the peace; in default to be imprisoned until next Quarter Sessions.

Ten seamen belonging to the American ship Alexander, were sentenced to one week's imprisonment for wilful disobedience of lawful commands.

Ten seamen of the Istanboul were charged with having wilfully disobeyed the lawful commands of the master. It appeared defendan's refused duty under an erroneous impression that they signed articles to be discharged at this port. This mistake having been explained, all were willing to return to duty, with the exception of Charles Livert, who was sentenced to four weeks' imprisonment.

Bridget D'Arcy sued James Clinch for wages due to her for her services as laundress in the employ of defendant's wife. The Bench ordered the payment of £1 18s., and 6s. 6d. costs of Court.

Daniel Murphy, an escaped prisoner from the colony of Victoria, was brought up in charge of district-inspector Quirk, who deposed that in October, 1854, he was governor of the Beechworth prison; on the 7th of that month Murphy, with two or three other confines, made his escape from durance, and had been at large from that time till apprehended by Quirk on Tuesday last in Elizabeth-street. The inspector's evidence was confirmed by Mr. William Jackson, an hotel keeper and settler at Wodonga, near Albury, at present in Sydney, and who was, it appeared, well acquainted with the appearance of Murphy, he having been, at the time Murphy made his escape, in command of the Ovens Gold Escort. Prisoner was remanded in order to give him an opportunity of producing evidence as to his character.

CRICKET.—The return match between the Warwick and Albion Clubs came off in the Domain on St Andrew's Day, again resulting in favour of the former. We subjoin the score. Warwick Club.—1st innings, 74; 2nd innings, 93. Albion Club.—1st innings, 38; 2nd innings, 65. The Warwick thus showing a majority of 64 runs.—Another match was played on Monday last at Cook's River, between eleven members of the Cook's River Club and a like number of the Newtown Club, when the former were victorious, beating their opponents by 96 runs.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE TO INDIA.—The *Morning Chronicle* of 10th September, says:—"It is pointed out that if the offer of the European and American Steam Company to establish eight screw steamers on the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, so as to enable reinforcements to be regularly supplied to India by the overland route during the next six months, should be accepted, it would afford facilities for a weekly mail from that country, by the departures being arranged alternately with those of the Peninsular and Oriental vessels. The question, it is believed, is likely to be decided this week."

BUSINESS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

There were fourteen witnesses examined before this Committee, namely: The Hon. Sir Alfred Stephen, Knt., Chief Justice; Mr. Gilbert Wright, solicitor; The Hon. Roger Therry, Puisne Judge and Primary Judge in Equity; The Hon. J. N. Dickinson, Puisne Judge; Mr. A. T. Holroyd, M.L.A., barrister (examined twice); Mr. G. H. Deffell, Master in Equity; Mr. C. K. Murray, barrister; His Honor Mr. Justice Milford; Mr. Henry Cary, barrister; Mr. Charles Stafford, solicitor; Mr. Alexander Gordon, barrister; Mr. Charles St. Julian, law reporter of the *Sydney Morning Herald*; Mr. W. A. Purefoy, barrister, and Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates; and Mr. John O'Neill Brenan, barrister and Sheriff.

We have here named the witnesses in the order of their examination, and in the same order we now proceed to give an (necessarily) abstract of their evidence, premising that, as the printed report of their evidence occupies more than 56 pages, our abstract must necessarily be a very brief one.

The Honorable Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, Knt., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, was decidedly of opinion that the strength of no three men would be equal to despatch of judicial business in the Supreme Court. There must be a fourth Judge permanently appointed. The business of the Court in all its branches had increased enormously of late years, while the strength of the Bench had remained the same. To meet this pressure the Judges had held increased sittings. Two Courts were held at once for the trial of civil causes, and the same for the despatch of criminal business. Most of the time formerly reserved to the Judges for consultations, and for rest, had also been given up. There had been a corresponding increase of the business on circuit. Even the labours of four Judges would not keep the business entirely under unless some of it was taken away by the establishment of District Courts, but if such courts were established with a civil jurisdiction up to £100, they would have this effect. They would not, however, reduce the work of the Supreme Court to the extent popularly supposed, for their business would be made up very largely by increased litigation in the districts where they were established, and these courts themselves would produce appeals to the Supreme Court. This power of appeal was essential, not only for the ends of justice, but, as keeping the local Judges more alive to their duty. Some relief might be given to the pressure of criminal business, so far as Quarter Sessions cases were concerned, by extending the summary jurisdiction of magistrates over petty larceny cases, and the like. In disposing of these cases, however, witness would make it a condition that three magistrates should concur in the judgment. The appointment of a fourth Judge for the trial of issues only—leaving the Court as at present constituted for Banco business—would not work well. A Judge thus exclusively occupied would not be thoroughly *au fait* on the points of law so frequently arising at *nisi prius*. The fourth Judge should be in effect, an Equity Judge. The other Judges being of opinion that he should be disconnected from the Supreme Court, witness was not opposed to their recommendation. There had certainly been some convenience in the whole four Judges assisting, in turn, the various branches of the Courts' jurisdiction, but perhaps the Equity Judge might take chamber business. Did not believe that an amalgamation of equity and common law would ever be found practicable, and could see therefore no objection upon this ground to the establishment of a separate Court of Equity. If the jurisdiction were separated there would be probably a separate bar for each. Agreed upon the whole with Mr. Justice Dickinson that the Court of Equity should sit in a separate building, so that it would be impossible for counsel to run from one court to the other. If the Judges were inflexible in forcing on cases when postponements were sought for, in consequence of counsel being engaged elsewhere, part of the evil would probably be cured, but the hands of the Judge ought to be strengthened by the Legislature. It was no light thing to hear and decide a cause in the absence of the suitor's chosen counsel; was decidedly of opinion that the Insolvency jurisdiction should remain attached to the Court, and would give more extended powers to this jurisdiction; pleading had been much simplified under the Common Law Procedure Act, and witness did not think that the County Courts system of plaints, with the defendant answering orally, could be with advantage resorted to; trials were greatly protracted, but this could not be attributed to any *one* circumstance. The Equity Judge should be the Judge in Bankruptcy also, and appeals should be taken from the Chief Commissioner. Believed that the present system of moving for new trials was a good one, and superior to that which prevailed in England.

Mr. GILBERT WRIGHT, attorney, solicitor, and proctor of the Supreme Court: The business of the Court had enormously increased within the last twelve years in every branch. The grievances which could alone be remedied by equity had become greater owing to the greatly increased value of property; but redress was frequently not sought for wrongs, because of the difficulties and delays which beset and deter suitors. The Court was competent for the administration of its duties, but not efficient. The suitors, or as witness should rather say, the sufferers, had great cause of complaint on this ground; and, next to these, professional men. There should be a separation here, as in England, between certain branches of the profession in the administration of justice. The Equity Department should be separated from that of Common Law, and a separate Judge appointed to the former, exercising jurisdiction in all those cases which came under the jurisdiction of the Lord Chancellor. The Equity Judge should himself take the evidence, *viva voce*, which he had to consider, instead of its being taken, as at present, by the Master. There should be days fixed for this purpose, as also for hearing motions, &c. At present there was a great deal of confusion in consequence of its being impossible to say what would come on, or when it would come on. To carry out these arrangements there must be a fourth Judge. More time was occupied in hearing cases here than at home; but this was in consequence of the intellectual inferiority of the bench and bar. The amount of pay and emoluments were not such as to attract intellect of the first order. Time was sometimes lost both by Judges and counsel, but neither must be judged by the English standard on account of the very great superiority of the men with whom they would then be compared; could not say whether time was lost by attorneys examining too many witnesses; would prefer, himself, overloading a case with evidence rather than incur the chance of loss by a contrary proceeding; had a distrust, in this respect, of jurors; the arguments of counsel were certainly longer here than in the Courts at Westminster, from the causes already explained. There might be some ill-regulated and undisciplined minds at the bar who did not know how to control their verbiage, and to concentrate their thoughts. Some of them repeated the same thing three or four times over, in order, partly, perhaps, to impress the Court and jury, and partly, perhaps, to obtain an opportunity of framing the bad sentence. Witness was bound to add that, with juries, verbose advocates were sometimes the most successful. The only way of remedying this evil—the unnecessary consumption of time, was so to alter the constitution of the Court, and the arrangement for the despatch of business, to make it worth while for counsel to study the branch in which they proposed to practice. Men who were prepared by special education to concentrate their arguments, would be allured here if the temple of justice was rendered more accessible to worshippers. Witness believed that some of the Court's decisions, against his clients, had been contrary to law; but he might be prejudiced. Did not believe that the establishments of District Courts would very largely relieve the pressure of business on the Supreme Court. The Judges would still have to go on circuit; should object to giving these Courts a jurisdiction up to £200. In cases under £50, there might be no appeal, although the Judge should have the power of granting new trials. A separate Equity bar would never be formed until there was a separate Equity Court. The sittings in Equity under present circumstances were too unfrequent and uncertain for the maintenance of a separate bar. With a separate Court too, and consequently a chance of obtaining speedy relief, Equity would be more largely resorted to. In the summer months the Court might sit at nine a.m. and adjourn at mid-day for luncheon. In the winter months they might sit at ten and have no mid-day adjournment. There was sometimes a good deal of joking between bench and bar in Court. Certain counsel were very facetious indeed, and never lost an opportunity of punning; but juries had a predilection for counsel who were in the habit of punning and joking. Thought time was sometimes lost in this way, but would not say whether it was the fault of the Bench or of the Bar. Witness was unwilling to assume the office of judge over his superiors. The delay in delivering briefs frequently arose from the difficulty of getting the necessary fees from clients. The delivery of briefs as counsel were coming into Court must tend to prolixity, but witness believed these instances of delay to be very rare. Some counsel never read their briefs until they came into Court, and some never read them at all. The practice of counsel transferring their briefs when engaged in two Courts at once had lead to perplexity. This difficulty could scarcely be avoided while there were two courts at once trying the same causes; but the difficulty might be obviated by numbering the courts and the causes, so that counsel might restrict their practice to a particular court. Witness objected to juries of four as being more within class influence; did not think they were always selected from the class of special jurors. There seemed to have latterly been an amalgation of the special and common jury lists, and witness could not now see much distinction between the educational and mental qualifications of the two classes. A merely monetary distinction might exist, but in this colony that was no test. The common jury of twelve was granted by the court as a matter of right, and witness had made up his mind to take a jury of this kind whenever he could not get a special jury.

The Honorable ROGER THERRY, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court, and Primary Judge in Equity: The business of the Court had greatly increased in every respect; the equity business quite as much, if not more, than any other. The amount involved in fourteen cases, none coming under £9000, was £120,000. When witness first arrived in the colony (twenty-eight years ago) there might be from three to five equity suits in the year; but going on to 1844-46, he found the number was 147; and coming to the present period, in 1854-56, the number was 346. These were not actual suits, but comprehended all cases in equity, such as *rules nisi* motions, questions arising upon the construction of wills, &c. There scarcely could be said to be any arrangements for the *despatch* of equity business, and such as there were were most unsatisfactory. Witness being engaged in the general business of the Court, and expected to assist in turn in all its jurisdictions, there was the greatest irregularity and uncertainty as to all equity arrangements. Appointments were continually broken, from witness being compelled to attend elsewhere. Hearings were interrupted and protracted to an unparalleled degree; and not only was the most vexatious delays, but great additional expenses. The Equity Judge had not, under the present system, any power to give precedence to the equity business over that at common law, and there seemed a disposition to give precedence to the latter whenever the two jurisdictions clashed. The attention of the Equity Judge was much distracted by this compulsory attention to various duties. It was impossible to retain arguments and evidence in his mind when hearings were broken up into several days at considerable distances apart. (The witness mentioned several remarkable cases as illustrating these inconveniences.) Without a separate Equity Court and Judge, holding regular sittings, witness could see no hope of remedying these evils. The facilities at present existing for delay led persons to resist just claims. If the Court of Equity was not carried on in the same building as the Common Law Courts, it should be in an adjacent building, for many purposes, such as for the convenience of barristers and solicitors, who could not be expected, for a time at least, to confine their attention exclusively to that branch of business. The Equity Judge could easily take appeals from the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates; also ecclesiastical business, cases in lunacy, and Vice-Admiralty, &c. The jurisdiction in rules nisi (in Equity) might also have been transferred to the Equity Judge. Was in favour of oral evidence being taken by the Equity Judge instead of by the Master. It was not necessary, either, that the latter officer should be in constant attendance on this Court while sitting. He had many more important duties than this, quite sufficient for the occupation of his time. There should be an appeal from the decisions of the Equity Judge. The appellate tribunal ought, in witness's opinion, to consist of the Chief Justice, a Puisne Judge, and the Equity Judge himself. If a separate Equity Court was appointed, and district courts called into operation, there would probably be such a relief in the common law business as to enable three Judges to get through it. These Judges were at present engaged all the year round without being able to prevent arrears. Even the vacation he had been compelled to devote, to a great extent, to the preparation of judgments and other business. Much time was consumed in the protraction of trials and arguments, but witness was not prepared to say that counsel persisted in lengthening cases to a greater extent than they thought consistent with their duty. New trials were not very frequent. The total number of cases tried in 1856 were, in Sydney 214, and on circuits 54, making 268 in all. The total number of new trials moved for in the same year was 76, and the number granted was 27. Did not think there would be any saving of expense by adopting the English practice of moving for new trials by rules *nisi*.

The Honorable JOHN NODES DICKINSON, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court: The variety of jurisdictions entertained by the Supreme Court under present arrangements was very distracting to the minds of the Judges. The judicial business would be much more quickly and efficiently despatched if the Common Law Court was allowed to remain as at present constituted, and a separate Judge appointed for Equity business, with jurisdiction in matters of insolvency, intestacy, &c. If there were to be appeals from the decisions of the Equity Judge, they should lie to a separate tribunal, composed of the Chief Justice, one Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court, and the Equity Judge himself. But, assuming that a competent Equity man would be appointed to the latter office, witness was not quite clear that appeals should not go direct to the Privy Council. The Equity Judge should take precedence with the other Judges according to the date of his appointment. Three Judges would still be required for the common law business. The labours of the Judges here were, in witness's opinion, decidedly greater than those of the Judges in England. There were but six weeks vacation here in the year, while in England they got fifteen weeks. The number of terms had been recently increased from four to six. Witness yielded to this change in deference to the Bar, who recommended it, and not from any opinion of his own in its favour. Very few new trials were granted in proportion to the number moved for. Every possible ground was generally mentioned in the notice of motion for a new trial, but counsel very frequently, having reconsidered the matter, did not trouble the Court with argument upon many of the points. Within the last two years, there had been generally a considerable arrear of jury causes. The verdicts of juries had generally been satisfactory to witness, personally, and in the great majority of cases they had been satisfactory to the Court. Thought that trial by jury, as exercised in this colony, was highly satisfactory. Believed that the present practice was better in some respects than that of moving for new trials by rules *nisi*. If there was anything frivolous in the notice, the Court could set aside the motion. Witness had twice exercised this power since he came here. This power, however, could not be exercised in a case wherein one good ground was stated. The inclination of the Court was to support verdicts, but it did not shut out the unsuccessful party upon the mere assurance of the Judges that there was no ground for a new trial. The general rule here was not to set aside a verdict, when there was evidence on both sides, even although the Court would have been better satisfied if the verdict had been the other way. If a new Judge was appointed a special arrangement should be made for his salary, and retiring allowance in the same manner as (and in addition to) the arrangements for the same purpose, in reference to the other three Judges. Witness had always struggled against the mid-day adjournments for luncheon; but juries had been too strong for him. Witness adhered to his former letters, already before the committee. He also concurred in all the observations contained in a letter signed "Anglicus," which appeared in the *Sydney Herald*, a few months since (and a copy of which, as cut from the paper, he handed to the committee). The Judge of the Equity Court might be empowered by statutory provision to discharge the functions of a Common Law Judge in the absence of *all* the Common Law Judges *on Circuit*. At other times the three Judges would require no aid. Saw no reason why any superior title should be given to the Judge presiding in the separate Court, unless he was made a removable Minister like the Lord Chancellor. The title of "Judge of the Court of Equity and Insolvency" would be sufficiently dignified. Was opposed to the exercise of a summary jurisdiction, in certain cases, by the Judges of the Supreme Court. Trial by jury was more congenial to the feelings of Englishmen, and Judges who decided issues of fact might be suspected of partiality; thus lowering the estimation of the judicial office. In case of Mr. Justice Milford being recalled from Moreton Bay care should be taken that the Government should not be enabled to send *any* Judge *without his consent* to that place, as was the case when the separate Court at Port Phillip was erected. The independence of the Judges would be a perfect farce if the Executive had this power of banishing an obnoxious Judge to Moreton Bay. If a fourth Judge was appointed the pension fund should be proportionately augmented, or a provision should be made that no Judge should be entitled to a pension upon permanent infirmity who should not have served as Judge for at least eight years.

Mr. ARTHUR TODD HOLROYD, M.L.A., barrister-at-law, had devised a plan for accelerating not only the despatch of business in the Supreme Court, but the general administration of justice throughout the colony. Had mentioned this plan to many eminent gentlemen who had approved of it; among others, the

ate Mr. Nichols and Mr. Robert Johnson. In order to give the Judges more time in Sydney witness would relieve their duties in this way. He would extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Requests in Sydney and Cumberland from £30 to £100, giving to the Commissioner a sole jurisdiction up to £50. He would next relieve the present Judges of all the circuits by appointing three assistant Puisne Judges for this work. The Courts of Quarter Sessions should be abolished, and all the cases tried in them disposed of at Circuit Courts held by the assistant Puisne Judges. These officers should have a jurisdiction as high as the Supreme Court at present, but might receive lower salaries than the present Puisne Judges. Would fix these salaries at £1500 a-year. The office of Assistant Puisne Judge should be a stepping-stone to the Bench of the Supreme Court. They should be selected in the colony. They should have a sole jurisdiction from £10 to £100 – the jurisdiction of Petty Sessions up to £10 being still retained. They should also have the power of trying all criminal cases indiscriminately. There would thus be no need for the Judges of the Supreme Court to go on Circuit in this case, which they would still have to do if District Courts were established, and with District Courts there would also be separate Crown Prosecutors. According to witness' plan there would only be required for the entire business of the country three assistant judges and three Crown prosecutors, the clerks of the benches where courts sat should be made to act as clerks of the peace. These however should be attorneys, and allowed to practice as such. For the despatch of criminal business at Sydney witness would appoint a Recorder at £1800 a-year, thus affording the present Judges still further relief. With its business so much relieved in various ways, the Supreme Court might be safely managed by the present Judges, and the duties of the Master in Equity and of the present Judge in Equity might be combined. The expense of the proposed Government plan, so far as it could be ascertained, would bring the cost of the administration of justice up to £30,163. That proposed by witness would entail a cost only of £28,439. (The witness gave detailed estimates, also a statement of the towns to be visited in each circuit, and the probable number of days to be occupied.) Was aware that there was a great deal of business in the Court of Requests, but thought that all the business proposed to be given to that Court might be got through with a sole jurisdiction in the Commissioner up to £50. Time which was at present consumed in the long speeches of attorneys to assessors would be saved. Would give a right of appeal in cases above £50.

Mr. George Hibbert Deffell, Master in Equity: As Master witness also discharged, under the rules of Court, those duties which the registrar and examiner performed in England, and acted also, to a certain extent, as accountant-general. The present arrangements for the despatch of Equity business were decidedly unsatisfactory. It was necessary that one Judge should be able to apply his mind solely to Equity business. He should remain a Judge of the Supreme Court, but should be relieved by statute from all other business than that of his own department; remaining a member of the Court, he could act in cases of emergency in the same manner as any other Judge. The whole business of Equity was placed in a state of confusion and uncertainty, owing to the breaking through of the arrangements made for its despatch, in order that the Primary Judge might attend to the other calls upon him. Believed, in common with a great number of persons most competent to judge in such matters, that the present proceeding by rules *nisi* in matters of Equity before the full Court was not satisfactory. If rules *nisi* were to be heard before the Primary Judge those simple cases for which Lord Cottenham established claims, ought alone to be proceeded with. Under proceedings by rules *nisi*, according to the present practice, there were injunctions, both perpetual and interim, and the latter were often excessively vexatious. They were granted *ex parte* without the possibility of coming in to dissolve upon the merits as in the case of injunctions granted on bill filed, for although the return day might be named within a week or ten days the adjudication might, from various postponements, be deferred for months, and the hands of the parties tied up for that period. (The witness named several cases of this kind.) There should be an appeal from the Equity Judge to the full Court. The certainty of the Court of Equity sitting on the days named would give enormous relief to suitors. At present the Judge never knew with certainty whether he would himself be able to sit, and was, consequently, lenient as to the postponement of cases, when others were not prepared. But with a certainty existing as to the days of sitting, the causes could be forced on, and a separate Equity bar would be gradually formed capable of looking after those causes. There was a certain degree of advantage in the Master being present at the sittings of the Court, inasmuch as in the settlement of minutes there was less difficulty in knowing what was the meaning of a decree. But it might be perfectly feasible for the clerk, acting under the Primary Judge, to take a sufficient note. The Judge might put down the heads of the decrees.

Mr. Arthur Todd Holroyd (further examined): By the term "sole jurisdiction," witness meant that there should be a power to decide cases up to £100, without the intervention of a jury, except that, under peculiar circumstances, power should be reserved to grant a jury—say in cases above £50: would have no appeal in cases below £50. Thought that Assistant-Judges would generally decide according to law, and that no injustice would consequently be done by this limitation as to appeals. There were long speeches in the Supreme Court as well as in the Court of Requests, but if Assistant-Judges were sitting alone, trying cases in which questions of fact instead of questions of law were the chief points at issue, long speeches would in time be avoided. The Judges might try exceptional cases at Darlinghurst, all other criminal business at Sydney being disposed of by the Recorder. In the country, the Assistant Puisne Judges, being Judges of the Supreme Court, would be competent to try capital cases; believed that when once the arrears in Equity were cleared off the business in that department might be got through without the appointment of another Judge for that especial purpose, and that the Judge taking Equity business might also perform the duties of Master, thus saving £1000 a year. Would dispose of the Equity business by the continued sittings of the Judge out of term until it was got through. He believed that with the relief afforded by this plan three Judges would suffice for Sydney. At all events, it would be quite time enough to appoint a fourth Judge when it was found that three could not get through the business.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

A social meeting of the members and friends of this Society was held in the hall of the School of Arts, on Monday evening. About 200 persons sat down to tea, amongst which number was a good sprinkling of ladies. The hall was tastefully decorated with evergreens, flowers, flags, banners, &c. The special object of the meeting was to present Mr. S. H. Lewis, the Secretary of the Association, with a valuable silver tea service, in token of the high estimation in which his long, valuable, and untiring exertions on its behalf are held by the members. The company were favoured by the performances of Mr. Packer on the grand organ, and by the assistance of Mr. Massey and his efficient choir in the execution of several anthems, during the evening, concluding with the Hallelujah Chorus. Three short addresses were delivered by Messrs James Stock, J. D. Langley, and Jacob Halley on "Individual Effort," "United Effort," and "Success."

In the course of the evening Mr. Fairfax, the President of the Association, presented the tea service, and read the following address:—

To Mr. Sharpe Hutchinson Lewis.

Time was, dear brother, when the City of Sydney did not possess within its limits a Young Men's Christian Association, and when persons religiously disposed could not on neutral ground meet with those of other denominations, and, laying aside sectarian principles, enjoy sweet communion with each other.

The great necessity for such an institution was keenly felt, and several good men enrolled themselves as a committee, having for their object the formation of a society whose laws and capabilities should meet the requirements of the case. Such an association now exists, and we feel confident has, under the Divine blessing, been the means of effecting great good, among that class of the community of this city which it was intended particularly to benefit.

Three years ago the office of Secretary became vacant, when you were nominated and duly elected to occupy that position; since that period the institution has steadily advanced to its present prosperous condition, which we, the undersigned, mainly attribute under the blessing of God, to the energy and self-denying zeal which you have invariably evinced in its behalf, thus giving unmistakeable evidence that you have the best interests of the association treasured up in your heart, and that the eternal and social welfare of the young men of Sydney is ever uppermost in your regard: in short, the manner in which you have discharged the arduous duties devolving on your office has ever been the theme of our admiration and gratitude; and we feel assured that many young men will live to bless the day in which they were brought under your influence in your official capacity.

These are the sentiments which have prompted in our breasts the desire to present you with some proof of their existence, something upon which, in years to come, you may look with pleasure, and which will stir up in your mind sweet recollections of your efforts for good in your younger days, and also, as being the form in which the members and subscribers of the Young Men's Christian Association chose to express their high appreciation of your services as their Secretary.

We would therefore beg your acceptance of the accompanying silver tea service, on the salver of which is written the following inscription:—

Tea Service
Presented to Mr. Sharpe Hutchinson Lewis,
By the members and subscribers of the Young Men's Christian Association, as a mark of the esteem and affection in which they hold him as their invaluable Secretary.
Sydney, November, 1857.

We derive great pleasure from knowing that this not a parting gift, but that we entertain the hope of your being long spared to fill your present honourable position, and of your being the means, under the Most High, of bringing many young men from the error of their ways to a saving knowledge of the truth.

In conclusion, we would avail ourselves of this opportunity of expressing the deep interest which we feel in your personal welfare with regard to matters both temporal and spiritual; our sincere prayer to God for you is that He may abundantly bless and prosper you in all things; that your actions through life may be guided and governed by His unerring wisdom; that your soul may be enriched from the pure fountains of His grace; and that, when your earthly career shall be terminated, you may be admitted into heavenly mansions, and receive a crown of glory which fadeth not away.

Signed, on behalf of the subscribers to the testimonial, by the committee:

W. B. Allen	John D. Langley
J. Cattley	H. B. Lee
Thomas Coates	Stewart Mitchell
Arthur Crux	J. K. Mollardo
W. Dean	W. Rayner
Jacob J. Halley	John Roseby.

R. Conway, Secretary.

Mr. Lewis replied in an appropriate speech. He had not sought any manifestation in the the shape of a reward for his services. A young man himself, he felt a deep and earnest regard for all young men—especially those in this colony. He hoped by the blessing of God they would persevere, and that many more young men would join the Association. Mr. Lewis was repeatedly cheered during the delivery of his address, and, when he resumed his seat, the applause continued for several minutes.

Thanks were also voted to the ladies, the choir, and the chairman.

THE RAILWAY TERMINUS.

The following petition having been both numerously and respectfully signed, has been presented to his Excellency the Governor-General and the Executive Council. The subject is a matter of great importance to the inhabitants of Sydney, and we trust it will command the attention it deserves.

To his Excellency the Governor-General and the Honorable the Executive Council of New South Wales.

The memorial of the undersigned persons interested in the traffic of the Sydney Railway, sheweth:—

That your memorialists sustain great inconvenience from the present position of the Railway Terminus, especially with regard to passenger traffic, the communication therewith from the centre of business within the city causing to many of your memorialists more delay, expense, and fatigue than the whole subsequent journey to their comparatively distant residences.

That your petitioners look forward with pleasure to the opening of a new communication with Sydney by the Pyrmont Bridge, as affording an opportunity for establishing a terminus far more desirable; and this without the necessity of any considerable expense or delay.

With regard to delay, however, your memorialists beg to represent that this can only be averted by rendering the completion of a new terminus at the Pyrmont end of the bridge simultaneous with that of the bridge itself, and commencing at once with this view, the work required to take advantage of its opening which may be expected before the close of the present year.

Your memorialists can only anticipate one objection to a compliance with their wishes, namely, a suggestion of the expediency of first disposing of the proposition for a still more convenient terminus in Hyde Park, or near the Circular Quay.

Your memorialists would however earnestly represent, that even if this assumed greater improvement be ultimately resolved on, the serious expense and labour which it involves, preclude its accomplishment within any such limit of time as would justify the postponement of an intermediate advantage of so comparatively cheap and easy attainment.

Your memorialists further represent that irrespectively of the convenience of the persons now using the railway, it is manifest the suggested improvement would lead to an increase of railway travelling, and augment the revenue thence arising, while the growing inconveniences attendant on the passage of the whole metropolitan traffic through the present solitary line of entrance to the south render the encouragement of a new mode of access highly expedient.

Your memorialists therefore pray, that means may be at once adopted to prepare and to render available, as soon as the Pyrmont Bridge shall be completed, a Railway Terminus adjacent thereto.

PROVINCIAL OPINIONS ON THE LAND BILL.

The very principles on which Mr. Cowper's bill is grounded are utterly defective, and we quite agree with Mr. Forster that to attempt to amend the measure in committee would be utterly useless. The chief object in disposing of the wastes of the Crown of a colony is to carry out the primary principle of colonisation, i. e., to afford a home to the superabundant industrious population of the mother country. But all the measures yet brought into operation have had the contrary effect, and that of the Cowper Administration has no other. Once introduce the auction principle, and you put capital in competition with industry, which is the chief power in subduing the wilderness to the uses of man. Money capital has too much obtruded itself in this country to the exclusion of its less pretentious competitor, that of labour, and to give the latter verge and scope enough, the auction system must be swept away. But if the system is to be retained, we do not know why a new talismanic figure is to be set on the land, why 5s. an acre for some land, 20s. for others, and 40s. for a third kind has been settled on. The adherence to the old system, with a mere reduction in the rate, seems to be founded on no principle of common sense. Much of what is termed country land is as much worth 20s. as it is worth 5s. And if it is sought by the awful-sacrifice-to-meet-the-demand price of Mr. Cowper's Government to sell land for no more than it is worth, why fix the minimum at 5s. The "conciliatory" policy of the Government has had one good effect; it has shown the country, on the eve of a general election, who are the friends and who the enemies to colonisation; who the Brummagem and who the sterling metal. Let the electors "ring" the candidates when they come to the hustings again.—*Goulburn Chronicle*, November 25.

The Cowper Land Bill has been condemned by the country. The Press has expressed its disapproval of the measure. Petitions have come in and are still coming in from all sides against it. We did hope that the Ministry would have so far attended to the hints thrown out by their friends as to have amended the measure so as to make it generally acceptable to the country. That hope has been disappointed, and we can see no remedy now but in a dissolution of the present Assembly. The House has shown itself totally unqualified to deal with questions of any magnitude, and by its conduct on the Land Bill has become the laughing stock of the colony. It is gratifying to see that the people are not going to submit any longer to such incapable legislators. The meeting in Sydney on Monday night, to petition for a dissolution of the Assembly, will we trust be only preliminary to a series of such meetings throughout the country. Sooner or later there must be a dissolution. Those who have betrayed the people—or if the expression be too harsh for the angelic dispositions of some honorable members—those who were actuated in dealing with the Land Question by that blessed spirit of compromise so much belauded by Mr. Martin—will then reap their reward. Their motives for so foully breaking the solemn promises which they made on the hustings when last seeking the popular suffrages, let them, when next they come before their constituents, justify as they best may.—*Northern Times*, November 28.

THE ABATTOIRS.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,—My attention has been called to a paragraph in your last Saturday's issue respecting the so-called *Monopoly of Meat*, the blame of which monopoly has been placed on the carcase butchers, but which should, in the opinion of many, be charged to the Executive, as the following statement of facts will clearly shew.

In 1849, an Act (13 Vict., No. 42) passed the Legislature, restricting the killing of animals to the slaughter-houses then in use in the city of Sydney, or at a distance of two miles therefrom. In 1850, an Act (14 Vict., No. 36) also passed the Legislature, granting powers for the establishment of a public abattoir, and, as the preamble stated, "*to promote the health and comfort of the inhabitants of the city of Sydney.*" This was followed by a grant of money—

In 1852 of £3000.
1853 £3000.
1854 £3000; and again,
1854 £20,000 by special Act (18 Vict., No. 35), for the completion of the Abattoirs.

In July 1855 a contract was entered into for the completion of the Abattoirs on Glebe Island, which were proceeded with in excellent style by Mr. Randle, until the Governor-General, for some unaccountable reason, and in a despotic fit, *put a stop to the works*.

Before doing so, it would have been well for his Excellency to have made an inspection of the buildings and their localities then and still in use in this city for slaughtering purposes, which really are an abomination, and unfit even for the residence of a dog.

The Abattoirs, after this, have ever since remained in abeyance, and the first notice I can find any record of respecting those buildings, which ought to have been very pressing, is when the Right Hon. Charles Cowper presented a petition to the House, most numerously and respectably signed, praying for the removal of the slaughter-houses from the city.

At the same time a petition from nearly all the butchers of Sydney was presented to the Legislature, soliciting that the Glebe Island Abattoirs might be completed.

This movement of Mr. Cowper was the cause of returns being called for, and the facts above stated came to light.

Now, I may observe that had an Act been passed in 1849 (before the gold discovery be it remembered), when our population was only 246,299, including Victoria, limiting the number of grocers', or any other shops, to those then occupied as such, I should like to know what prices would have been charged for tea, sugar, &c.?

I therefore contend that any extra prices which have been charged for meat have been solely caused by the torpitude of the Executive.

I am, however, pleased to see that there is now a sum placed on the Estimates for the completion of the Abattoirs, and doubt not that they will by the present energetic Government be soon opened for killing, and thereby enable the carcase butchers to have a decent place to slaughter in; and by which means only those disease-creating-nuisances, the present slaughter-houses, will be removed at last from the midst of the city.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
FAIR PLAY.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,—Your correspondent of November 28th, in reporting the fatal accident which occurred to my overseer, Mr. Fitzpatrick, has made a statement of the evidence furnished before the Coroner, J. M. Antill, Esq, which I beg to correct.

It is not true that Mr. F. was suffering from the "effects of drink," as was shown by the evidence furnished before the jury; all the witnesses agreeing that the deceased had not been drinking ardent or fermented liquor, and that while it was admitted that he had treated one of those with him in the cart to some drink, he himself had only partaken of a glass of syrup.

Your inserting the above will oblige yours obediently,
WILLIAM RISLEY. (Not Risby.)
Camden, December 1st, 1857.

Colonial Debentures.—Mr. Miller, in the Legislative Council of Victoria, in the debate on the Railway Bills, spoke as follows with reference to colonial loans:—"With regard to the financial part of the scheme, I will say, that my own experience, and that of all financiers who have watched this matter, is, that our debentures for railway purposes have not sold in the English market, and it is questionable whether they will sell. On that point my mind is not made up. Of course, the debentures will sell for something, but perhaps at such a discount as would be ruinous to colonial interests. When this question was taken up by the former Council it was decided that the construction of railways should, if possible, be given to companies; that is, abandoned at the present day, for it is evident that companies have not succeeded. The Melbourne and Mount Alexander line was a complete failure; but, Sir, if that scheme had been taken up by the Government, it is quite possible that the same result would have occurred; and we have the satisfaction of knowing that, instead of sacrificing the public funds and involving the country in an expensive and doubtful undertaking, we have found a company which has acted as pioneers for us, and the public purse has been protected. Now, Sir, on the part of that company every effort was made to sell its debentures. It will be recollected that these debentures were guaranteed by the Government, and though our most adroit financiers went home to endeavour to sell them, it is well known that they failed. I think if the committee be appointed it will be a matter of inquiry for them whether we have now a better credit in the English money market than formerly, or if that money market is likely to be in such a state as to justify us in coming to a conclusion that our debentures will sell. We must bear in mind our last advices. There have been new restrictions on the market at home, and I can assure the House, from my own personal knowledge, that it is impossible to sell the New South Wales debentures, while our own at six per cent. have met with a very limited demand. It must further be borne in mind at this moment that the prospects of the mother country are not such as to lead us to the conclusion that the money market will soon be in a better state. England is at war with China, or at the point of being so. She has been obliged to send an expensive armament to India to quell the insurrection which I trust has been by this time suppressed, and she has perhaps not recovered from the late Russian war. These things will probably influence the money market adversely, and the stock of a distant dependency may not be well received, for we may not be able to convince parties at home, even if we are able to convince ourselves, that the lines will be productive or remunerative. I do not wish by these observations to cry down the credit of the colony. It may be that what I have said is wrong; but it will be a matter for the committee to consider whether they will risk the construction of the railways which are immediately required, from colonial resources, or by a loan from the English market. Another question is, whether we have not in the colony contractors willing and able to construct these railways at a reasonable sum, and whether it would not be politic and advantageous to the public service to take an opportunity of using that unemployed labour which is found to accumulate to an inconvenient degree, and so prevent those assemblages, almost approaching riots, with which unfortunately this city and some other towns in this colony are used to be disturbed. I have no hesitation in giving it as my opinion that we could raise in this colony by the sale of debentures at par at least a million in a year, and if it were considered that it were sufficient to devote to the construction of railways one million per annum, and we could make the lines at the rate of £25,000 per mile—and I trust that these lines would not cost more—this would give us forty miles of railway yearly. These are points which I trust will be taken up by the committee. If we wish to employ our own labour, to economise our funds, and create a wholesome competition by throwing only a limited amount of railway into the market to be tendered for at one time, we shall be able to have the railway constructed for a much lower sum than we could otherwise expect. I will now call the attention of the House to the enormous estimates before us of £30,000 a mile, while we find that the American railways have been constructed at £10,000 or £12,000 per mile. We might raise this million of money, but I think it would scarcely be necessary to raise more than half that amount. The revenue of this colony is so enormous that it is by no means unlikely, if that judicious supervision which ought to exist over the public expenditure be carried out by the Treasurer, that he would be enabled in his estimates, not only to put down the usual sum of £400,000 or £500,000 for roads, but from £500,000 to £700,000, or even £800,000, for railways; and in a series of five, six, or even seven years we might perceive what is necessary to carry on works accordingly, and put this matter on a very different financial basis from that on which it has been taken up. Of this I am sure, that if this question be not carefully considered, and a correct conclusion arrived at, the result will be most disastrous to this colony. In New South Wales, a colony having gold-fields as well as Victoria, and vast resources besides, the credit of her debentures is wholly gone, because, when the New South Wales scheme was placed before the capitalists, it was in so undigested and unbusiness-like a form, and the projects were so unremunerative in their character, that capitalists shrunk from investing money in securities which they considered were possibly unlikely to be met."

The Waverley Murder.—At noon yesterday, the Coroner commenced an inquest, at the Criterion Hotel, King-street, to investigate into the circumstances attending the death of William Russell, who came by his death on Monday, at the Cricketer's Arms, Waverley, by a wound, supposed to have been inflicted with a dessert fork, which completely severed the temporal artery. Eight parties were brought before the Coroner in custody; but before the Court adjourned, five of the number were liberated, to be brought forward as witnesses: the three parties retained being John Davies, Thomas Collis, and Alfred Goddard. The Court adjourned at 10 p.m., after sitting nine hours, till this forenoon at 10 o'clock. At the request of the Coroner, we refrain from publishing the evidence, till the inquest has concluded, lest it might prejudice the ends of justice.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

(From the Times, August 20th.)

A meeting of the directors of this company took place at their office, Broad-street, yesterday. Our reporter applied for admission, but was refused, on the ground that the meeting was limited to directors only. The following report has been forwarded to us for publication by the secretary, Mr. George Saward, and professes to give the substance of what took place:—

(Report.)

To the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company.

London, August 18.

Gentlemen,—I forwarded by the Leopard a brief statement of the circumstances attending the fracture of the cable on the morning of the 11th instant, and I have now to lay before you the full particulars connected with the expedition.

After leaving Valentia on the evening of the 7th instant the paying out of the cable from the Niagara progressed most satisfactorily until immediately before the mishap.

At the junction between the shore and the smaller cable, about eight miles from the starting point, it was necessary to stop to renew the splice: this was successfully effected, and the end of the heavier cable lowered by a hawser until it reached the bottom, buoys being attached at a short distance apart to mark the place of union.

By noon of the 8th we had paid out 40 miles of cable, including the heavy shore end, our exact position at that time being in latitude 51° 59' 36" N., longitude 11° 19' 15" W., and the depth of water, according to the soundings taken by the Cyclops, whose course we nearly followed, 90 fathoms.

Up to 4 p.m. on that day the egress of the cable had been sufficiently retarded by the power necessary to keep the machinery in motion at a rate a little faster than the speed of the ship; but, as the water deepened, it was necessary to place some further restraint upon it by applying pressure to the friction drums in connection with the paying-out sheaves, and this was gradually and cautiously increased from time to time as the speed of the cable, compared with that of the vessel, and the depth of the soundings showed to be requisite.

By midnight 85 miles had been safely laid; the depth of water being then a little more than 200 fathoms.

At eight in the morning of the 9th we had finished the deck coil in the after part of the ship, having paid out 120 miles. The change to the coil between decks forward was safely made.

"By noon we had laid 136 miles of cable, the Niagara having reached lat. 52·11'40" N., long. 13·10'20" W., and the depth of water having increased to 410 fathoms.

In the evening the speed of the vessel was raised to five knots per hour. I had previously kept down the rate at from three to four knots for the small cable and two for the heavy end next the shore, wishing to get the men and machinery well at work prior to attaining the speed which I had anticipated making.

By midnight 189 miles had been laid.

At 4 o'clock in the morning of the 10th the depth of water began to increase rapidly from 550 fathoms to 1750 in a distance of eight miles. Up to this time 7 cwt. strain sufficed to keep the rate of the cable near enough to that of the ship; but as the water deepened the proportionate speed of the cable advanced, and it was necessary to augment the pressure by degrees until in the depth of 1700 fathoms the indicator showed a strain of 15 cwt., while the cable and ship were running 5¾ and 5 knots respectively.

At noon on the 10th we had paid out 255 miles of cable, the vessel having made 214 miles from shore, being then in latitude 52·27'50" N., longitude 16·00'15" W. At this time we experienced an increasing swell, followed later in the day by a strong breeze.

From this period, having reached 2000 fathoms water, it was necessary to increase the strain to a ton, by which the rate of the cable was maintained in due proportion to that of the ship.

At 6 in the evening some difficulty arose through the cable getting out of the sheaves of the paying-out machine, owing to the tar and pitch hardening in the grooves, and a splice of large dimensions passing over them. This was rectified by fixing additional guards and softening the tar with oil.

It was necessary to bring up the ship, holding the cable by stoppers until it was again properly disposed around the pulleys. Some importance is due to this event, as showing that it is possible to lie to in deep water without continuing to pay out the cable, a point upon which doubts have been frequently expressed.

Shortly after this the speed of the cable gained considerably upon that of the ship, and up to 9 o'clock, while the rate of the latter was about three knots by the log, the cable was running out from 5½ to 5¾ knots per hour. The strain was then raised to 25 cwt.; but, the wind and sea increasing, and a current at the same time carrying the cable at an angle from the direct line of the ship's course, it was not found sufficient to check the cable, which was at midnight making 2½ knots above the speed of the ship, and sometimes imperilling the safe uncoiling in the hold. The retarding force was therefore increased at two o'clock to an amount equivalent to 30 cwt., and then again, in consequence of the speed continuing to be more than it would have been prudent to permit, to 35 cwt. By this the rate of the cable was brought to a little short of five knots, at which it continued steadily until 3.45, when it parted, the length paid out at that time being 335 miles.

I had up to this time attended personally to the regulation of the breakers, but, finding that all was going on well, and that it being necessary that I should be temporarily away from the machine to ascertain the rate of the ship, and to see how the cable was coming out of the hold, and also to visit the electrician, the machine was for the moment left in charge of a mechanic who had been engaged from the first in its construction and fitting, and was acquainted with its operation.

I was proceeding to the forepart of the ship when I heard the machine stop; I immediately called out to ease the break and reverse the engine of the ship, but when I reached the spot the cable was broken.

On examining the machine, which was otherwise in perfect order, I found that the breaks had not been released, and to this or to the handwheel of the break being turned the wrong way may be attributed the stoppage, and the consequent fracture of the cable. When the rate of the wheels grew slower as the ship dropped her stern in the swell, the break should have been eased; this had been done regularly before whenever an unusually sudden descent of the ship temporarily withdrew the pressure from the cable in the sea; but, owing to our entering the deep water the previous morning, and having all hands ready for any emergency that might occur there, the chief part of my staff had been compelled to give in at night through sheer exhaustion, and hence, being shorthanded, I was obliged for the time to leave the machine without, as it proves, sufficient intelligence to control it.

I perceive that on the next occasion it will be needful, from the wearing and anxious nature of the work, to have three separate relays of staff, and to employ, for attention to the breaks, a higher degree of mechanical skill.

The origin of the accident was no doubt the amount of retarding strain put upon the cable, but had the machine been properly manipulated at the time it could not possibly have taken place.

It has been suggested as a cause of the failure that the machinery is too massive and ponderous. My experience of its action teaches otherwise; for three days in shallow and deep water, as well as in rapid transition from one to the other, nothing could be more perfect than its working, and since it performed its duty so smoothly and efficiently in the smaller depths, where the weight of the cable had less ability to overcome its friction and resistence, it can scarcely be said to be too heavy for deep water, where it was necessary for the increased weight of the cable to restrain its rapid motion by applying to it a considerable degree of additional friction. Its action was most complete, and all parts worked well together. I see how it can be improved by a modification in the form of sheave, by an addition to the arrangement for adjusting the breaks and some other slight alterations; but with proper management, without any change whatever, I am confident that the whole length of cable might have been safely laid by it, and it must be remembered, as a test of the work which it has done, that, unfortunate as this termination to the expedition is, the longest length of cable ever laid has been paid out by it, and that in the deepest water yet passed over.

After the accident had occurred soundings were taken by Lieutenant Dayman, and the depth found to be 2000 fathoms.

It will be remembered that some importance was attached to the cables in the Niagara and Agamemnon being manufactured in opposite lays. I thought this a favourable opportunity to show that practically the difference was not of consequence in affecting the junction in mid-ocean. We therefore made a splice between the two vessels, and several miles were then paid out without difficulty.

I requested the commanders of the vessels to proceed to Plymouth, as the docks there afford better facilities than any other port for landing the cable, should it be necessary to do so.

The whole of the cable on board has been carefully tested and inspected, and found to be in as perfect condition as when it left the works at Greenwich and Birkenhead.

One important point presses for your consideration at an early period; a large portion of the cable already laid may be recovered at a comparatively small expense. I append an estimate of the cost, and shall be glad to receive your authority to proceed with this work.

I do not perceive in our present position any reason for discouragement, but I have, on the contrary, a greater confidence than ever in the undertaking. It has been proved beyond a doubt that no obstacle exists to prevent our ultimate success, and I see clearly how every difficulty which has presented itself on this voyage can be effectually dealt with in the next.

The cable has been laid at the expected rate in the great depths; its electrical working through the entire length has been most satisfactorily accomplished, while the portion laid actually improved in efficiency by being submerged, from the low temperature of the water, and the close compression of the texture of the gutta percha.

The structure of the cable had answered every expectation that I had formed of it, and if it were now necessary to construct another line I should not recommend any alteration from the present cable, which in its working has confirmed my belief that it is expressly adapted to our requirements. Its weight in the water is so adjusted to the depth that the strain is within a manageable scope, while the effect of undercurrents upon its surface proves how dangerous it would be to attempt to lay a much lighter rope, which would, by the greater time occupied in sinking, expose an increased surface to their power.

I have the honour to remain, gentlemen,
Yours, very faithfully,
Charles T. Bright.

A very full meeting of the directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company was held at their offices, this day (Wednesday).

The fullest investigation into the events which have led to the present pause in the undertaking, into the sufficiency of the appliances for paying out the cable, and into the additional arrangements and precautions which the valuable knowledge and experience gained by the late attempt will dictate in respect to future operations, has been committed to the charge of sub-committees appointed for the purpose to report to the general board.

"The directors will sit in permanence till their future plans have been fully discussed and determined on.

"The appeal of the directors to the commanders of the several ships composing the Atlantic Telegraph Squadron to come forward and aid the undertaking at this juncture with their advice and experience has been cordially responded to, and the following officers have arrived in town, and will be in consultation with the directors to-morrow:—Captain Wainwright, her Majesty's ship Leopard; Captain Sands, United States' frigate Susquehanna; Captain Hudson, United States' frigate Niagara; Master Commander Noddall, her Majesty's ship Agamemnon; and Lieutenant Commander Dayman, her Majesty's ship Cyclops.

"Sufficient information has already been obtained to show clearly that the present check to the progress of the work, however mortifying, has been purely the result of an accident, and is in no way due to any obstacle in the form of the cable, nor of any natural difficulty, nor of any experience that will in the future affect in the slightest degree the entire success of the enterprise. The only sudden declivity of any serious magnitude from 410 fathoms to 1700 fathoms had been safely overcome, the beautiful flexibility of the cable having rendered it capable of adapting itself, without strain, to circumstances which would probably have been its ruin had it been more rigidly constructed. The combined influence of the low temperature of the water and the compression of the pores of the insulating medium had practically shown that the action of a telegraphic cable, so far from being impaired, is materially improved by being sunk in deep water. The only difficulty worthy of consideration which remained was to demonstrate the practicability of making the splice in mid-ocean. This was put to experimental test by the engineer in a heavy sea, subsequent to the accident, and before the return home of the ships. The two ends on board the Niagara and Agamemnon were joined together, and the splice let down to the bottom into soundings of 2000 fathoms, and during a heavy sea. The experiment was perfectly successful, and these and all other circumstances which have been wrought out by the recent expedition have made more and more cheering and certain the prospect of complete success on the next occasion."

In a subsequent number of the *Times* the following correspondence appeared:—

To the Editor of the Times.

Sir,—Annexed hereto I append certified copies of reports to the directors of this company by the following gentlemen:—

Captain Wainwright, her Majesty's ship Leopard.
Captain Joshua Sands, United States' frigate Susquehanna.
Captain W. L. Hudson, United States' frigate Niagara.
Master Commander Noddall, her Majesty's ship Agamemnon.
Lieutenant Commander Dayman, her Majesty's ship Cyclops.
Mr. Charles T. Bright, Engineer-in-chief of the Atlantic Telegraph Company.
Mr. S. Canning, Mr. Henry Woodhouse, and Mr. F. C. Webb, Assistant-Engineers, Atlantic Telegraph Company.
Mr. Wildman Whitehouse, Electrician, Atlantic Telegraph Company.
Professor S. F. B Morse, inventor of the system of telegraphing known by his name; and
Mr. W. Thomson, Professor of Natural Philosophy, Glasgow College.

These are all the documents that have been received up to this morning, in pursuance of the careful investigations which the directors are engaged in making into every appliance for insuring, as far as foresight can enable them, a completely successful result on the next occasion.

Owing to the interest felt in the undertaking, a vast number of suggestions as to future proceedings are daily received, which are all undergoing careful examination by independent persons capable of judging as to their merits.

I have much pleasure in adding to the above-named reports a copy of a very gratifying letter, received by the Directors this morning, from the commanders of the American ships engaged in this service, which will show that, although a present check to operations has temporarily postponed the successful laying of the cable, yet, at all events, the first fruits of the great work have already appeared in the form of an extension of mutual respect and kindly feeling between the two nations engaged in its accomplishment.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
George Saward, Secretary.
Atlantic Telegraph Office, 22, Old Broad-street, London, August 25.

No. 1.

To the Board of Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company.

London, August 21.

Gentlemen,—We, the undersigned commanding officers of the several ships composing the Atlantic Telegraph Squadron, have great pleasure in expressing our opinions with reference to the Atlantic Telegraph.

We are of opinion, drawn from our several observations and experience, that no obstacles of a nautical or physical character exist in the way of the enterprise, and that the efficiency of the form of cable adopted by the company is in every way adapted to its mission.

With regard to the machinery, we are of opinion that the form of controlling power adopted, and the mode of lubricating and adjusting the breaks admit of very great improvement.

We are thoroughly convinced from the soundings made by Lieutenant Berryman, United States' Navy, on the plateau between Newfoundland and Ireland, subsequently confirmed by Lieutenant Dayman, Royal Navy, and the investigations of Lieutenant Maury, United States' Observatory, and from our own nautical experience, that no under or surface current exists between these points to interfere with the successful laying of your cable.

We all agree in thinking that no form of submarine telegraph cable could be devised more suitable in every respect to the object intended to be accomplished; that its lightness, toughness, and flexibility adapt it in every way for the purpose of being laid between Newfoundland and Ireland, and we are unwilling to recommend its modification or alteration in any way. We are also of opinion that no natural obstacles exist to prevent its being successfully laid between those points, and our views as to the future prospects of your enterprise are sanguine.

We have the honour to be,
Gentlemen, yours faithfully,
J. W. B. Wainwright, Captain of Her Majesty's ship Leopard.
Joshua R. Sands, Captain of the United States' frigate Susquehanna.
W. L. Hudson, commanding the Niagara.
C. Noddall, commanding her Majesty's ship Agamemnon.

Dear Sir,—In answer to your note requesting me to sign the accompanying statement addressed to the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, as my name is mentioned I would rather not append my signature.

This is my only reason, and I entirely concur in the opinions expressed therein.

Believe me, dear Sir, yours truly,
Joseph Dayman.
Her Majesty's ship Cyclops, Portsmouth, August 22.

No. 2.

To the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company.

London, August 24.

Gentlemen,—We, the undersigned, who have been engaged as engineers during the construction, shipment, and submersion of the Atlantic cable, beg to submit to you our judgment as to its fitness for the object for which it was intended, in regard to material, dimensions, and structure.

We consider it to be so eminently suited for laying in deep water that we cannot suggest any improvement in its form and construction, and do not recommend that any change whatever should be made in the manufacture of any future cable for crossing the Atlantic.

The outer covering being composed of strands of iron wire, instead of single wires, as in former cables, give such flexibility to the rope as almost to prevent the possibility of kinks occurring in the paying out if the cable is properly coiled, while the strength with an equal weight of metal is also increased.

In case of a broken wire passing into the paying out machine no damage is done, while with the solid wire it sometimes unravels and occasions serious inconvenience.

The conducting wire being also formed of a strand of seven copper wires, the chance of continuity being lost in the circuit is reduced to a minimum from the improbability of any flaw or weakness occurring in more than one of the seven wires at the same place.

We are, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,
Charles T. Bright, Engineer to the Atlantic Telegraph Company.
S. Canning, Assistant-Engineer.
F. C. Webb, Assistant-Engineer.
Henry Woodhouse.

No. 3.

To the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company.

London, August 21.

Gentlemen,—We, the undersigned, have pleasure in reporting to you that every experiment which we have made upon the cable, every test to which we have subjected it, both for its insulating and conducting power, has uniformly resulted in demonstrating the perfect fitness of the cable for its office.

The whole covering of gutta percha so entirely provides for the remote probability of accidental flaw occurring in either of the first or second coat, that all risk of defective insulation is thus avoided.

Experiments made with a short length had previously proved that an hydraulic pressure of five tons to the square inch in no way injured the insulation, and in the highest degree confirmatory of this is the result of the trial recently made in the great ocean depths. The actual pressure which a depth of water exceeding two miles had exerted upon its structure produced not the slightest injury to the insulation of the submerged portion of our cable; while the low temperature by which it was then surrounded produced, as had been anticipated, a distinctly beneficial effect on the electrical condition of the gutta percha. For a cable of great length, necessarily limited to a single conductor, we cannot suggest, on electrical or other grounds, any improvement upon the form adopted by the company.

We are, gentlemen, yours faithfully,
Wildman Whitehouse, Electrician.
*S. F. B. Morse, Company's Electrician on board the United States' frigate Niagara.
†W. Thomson.

No. 4.

To the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company.

Gentlemen,—Sharing as we do most fully with yourselves in the disappointment produced by the recent check experienced in the first attempt to lay the cable across the Atlantic, we cannot nevertheless, as Americans, omit to leave in England some record of the many pleasing recollections and feelings which have been evoked by sojourning with our brethren on this side of the Atlantic.

To yourselves we would express our admiration of the earnestness of purpose and rectitude of intention with which you appear to us to be animated.

Towards your countrymen, whose kindness and hospitality during our stay in England has been so unbounded and so cordial as to win entirely the respects of ourselves and the officers under our respective commands, we entertain the warmest sentiments, and we would desire to convey to them our best acknowledgments.

We would especially also, and in the most hearty manner, make mention of the very high esteem and regard which the constant and agreeable intercourse we have had with Captain Wainwright, Master-Commander Noddall, Lieutenant Dayman, and all the officers of Her Majesty's navy engaged in this service has caused us to feel for them, and the great respect we feel in contemplating their talent and ability, and the never tiring energy they have severally displayed in forwarding the work we have been engaged in. Their frank and cordial co-operation has been greatly instrumental in making the endeavour to establish an Atlantic telegraph that which it really should be—a great inter national effort.

In respect to Lieutenant Dayman, it is due that in addition we should make special mention of the very great advantage that has been derived to the enterprise by the careful and admirable manner in which his labour of making the soundings and running the circle sailing line across the Atlantic has been performed.

We can only, in conclusion, express our most earnest and cordial hope that your great work, the perfect practicability of which (in spite of the temporary check you have experienced) is now fully established, will be completely successful whenever your next attempt is made.

We remain, gentlemen, your obedient servants,
Joshua R. Sands,
Captain of the United States' frigate Susquehanna.
William L. Hudson,
Captain of the United States' frigate Niagara.
Fenton's Hotel, London, August 24th.

IMPOUNDINGS.

Gundagai.—23rd November. From Darbalora, by Charles Cropper, Esq.: Black-sided cow, like WD under ℂ or MD under ℂ on rump, both ears cropt, damages 3s. 6d. Red yearling calf at her side, no brand, damages 6d. Roan cow, RR off thigh. Red cow DΓ off rump. Yellow cow, WCW near rump; calf at her side, no brand. Red-sided cow, MM off rump, ear marked. Yellow steer, blotch brand off thigh. Yellow cow, blotch brand off ribs. Speckled cow, AH off rump and ribs. Blue poley cow, JM or IM off rump, thigh, and shoulder; calf at her side, no brand. Yellow bullock, EH near ribs. Strawberry bullock, like D off thigh and ribs. Red cow, illegible brand, and like off rump. Brindle cow, OB over X off rump. Red-sided cow, like 2AL under illegible brand, and M off ribs, stumpy tail, top off near ear. Blue poley cow, illegible brand off ribs. Black-sided cow, like H near ribs. Also on same day, from Nangus, by John Jenkins, Esq.: Black colt, JC conjoined sideways both shoulders, about 3 or 4 years old, about 15 hands high, damages 8s. 6d. Will be sold December 24.

Braidwood.—24th November. From Exeter, by T. J. Roberts, Esq.: trespass and driving 5s. each: Chesnut mare, switch tail, 4/9 over BOYD under saddle, Z shoulder near side, M off shoulder, like MC off neck, aged, 14 hands high. Chesnut colt, short tail, blaze down face, M near shoulder, about 3 years old. Bay mare, short switch tail, a little on off hind foot, star and small snip, MC near shoulder, 3 or 4 years old, 14 hands high. Chesnut horse, blaze down face, near hind foot white, P near shoulder, 4 or 5 years old, 15 hands high. Brown yearling filly, unbranded. Bay mare, black points, long tail, WP near shoulder, about 6 or 7 years old, 15½ hands high. Will be sold 22nd December.

Burrowa.—14th November. From Burrowa Estate, by order of E. Ryan, Esq.: Cream coloured horse, long tail, HT near shoulder, aged, 15 hands high. Black horse, long tail, JR conjoined near shoulder, aged, 15 hands high. Chesnut mare, pulled tail, stripe down face, WA over JR near shoulder, 4 years old, 14¼ hands high. Bay horse, short tail, hind fetlocks white, JF over NM near shoulder, P near hip, Y near cheek. PH conjoined off shoulder, aged, 15 hands high. Will be sold December 22nd.

Cooma.—19th November. From Ironmongey; trespass and driving 8s per head, entires £5 per head:—Bay filly, like DD near shoulder. Bay colt, docked tail, lame off fore leg, like J sideways over M near shoulder. Bay colt or entire, hind feet white, star and snip, like HS near shoulder. Bay filly, like JL over 2 near shoulder. Black mare, like J2 near shoulder. Dark bay horse, switch tail, broken in, like TF near neck. Bay mare, streak on face, near hind foot white, like B2 over JM off shoulder. Black colt, like WB near shoulder. Bay entire, star, docked tail, three white feet, MT near shoulder. Seven head of horses, same brand. Black entire, broken in, hind feet white, docked tail, star, like MT over JO near shoulder. Will be sold 15th December.

Bungendore.—24th November. From Currendooly Estate, for trespass in open pasture land; damages and driving 10d. per head:—Dark reddish working bullock inclined to brindle, top of horns cut off, like LC TB ribs, like Mg rump 13 thigh near side, like ⌒ over AT off rump. Light brindle working bullock, white about tail, belly, flanks and head, off ear marked, like RW off ribs. Will be sold December 24.

Blackman's Swamp.—21st November. From Mr. Corse's run; damages 15s. each:—Black mare, star, near hind foot white, like ʃB near shoulder, W on side, off shoulder. Grey filly, black in face, if branded not legible. Bay mare, star on forehead, black points, W near shoulder. Brown colt, star on forehead, W near shoulder. Roan filly, long tail ℊ off neck, J over B sideways off shoulder. Bay filly, star and snip, black points, JB over S sideways near shoulder. To be sold 15th December.

Black Creek.—17th November. From Rothbury Run:—Chesnut horse, hind fetlocks white, branded IG near shoulder, cross keys near thigh. Notice sent to supposed owner. Will be sold 12th December. Also, on 19th November, from Mr. Chapman's Run: Bay mare, star on forehead, MC near shoulder, HOW near side. Brown filly, white face, Wc off shoulder. Will be sold 19th December. Also from Brunken Run; damages and driving 5s. per head: Chesnut horse, white face, three white legs, M near shoulder, ℊB off shoulder. Bay horse, 3010 near shoulder, an illegible brand off shoulder. Bay mare, like WO near saddle, 178 off saddle. Brown horse, an illegible brand near saddle. Also from Lochingar; damages and driving 1s. per head: Chesnut mare, blaze in forehead, blind of one eye, JC near shoulder, IAL off shoulder. Bay colt foal, star on forehead, IB off shoulder. Bay mare, star on forehead, JD over SC near shoulder. Chesnut colt foal, unbranded. Will be sold 20th December.

Tom Bono Swamp.—21st November. From the purchased land of Mr. William Tindale; damages 6d.: Brown horse, black points, small star on forehead, off hip down, JD conjoined near shoulder, FC off shoulder, 6 years old, 16 hands high.

New Freugh.—20th November. From Manimbah Run: Bay filly, star, JN near shoulder; damages and driving, 2s. 6d. Strawberry working bullock, near ear marked like J over No. 2 near shoulder, No. 2 near neck. Strawberry working bullock, near ear cropped, TT off rump, TT over JO off thigh, No 22 near shoulder. Yellow and white bullock, snail horns, CH off rump. Damages and driving, 1s. each. Brindle and white bull, no visible brand, about 3 years old; damages, £1. To be sold 18th December.

Prospect.—23rd November. From Mr. William Lawson's estate; damages and driving, 7s. 6d. each: Black horse, star in forehead, two hind fetlocks white, like JM near shoulder, H over 4 under saddle near side, JO off shoulder, 16 hands high. Bay horse, like N off shoulder, lame in the fore leg, 14½ hands high. Piebald bay and white pony mare, no brand legible, 11 hands high. Will be sold December 22nd.

Wagga Wagga.—21st November. From Pomingalarna, by J. G. Church, Esq., J.P.:—Bay mare, stripe down face, like C in half circle over J near shoulder, aged, 14 hands 2 inches high; damages 7s. Bay mare, star, like C over C near shoulder, 4 years old, 16 hands high. Also, on 23rd November, from Cunningdroo, by H. G. Listott, Esq.:—White mare, — over M near shoulder, ℊM off shoulder, aged, 16 hands high; damages 10s. Black mare, TM over 2 off shoulder. Brown horse foal, unbranded. Brown mare, MA with P over and MA under near shoulder, WL off shoulder, aged, 15 hands high. Chesnut mare, white legs, white face, near hip down, M in half circle under saddle near side, aged, 14 hands 2 inches high. Brown horse, saddle marked, IH off shoulder, like T near neck, aged, 15 hands 2 inches high. Bay mare, hind feet white, small star, broken in, like SS off neck, C near neck, C over indescribable brand on shoulder, aged, 14 hands high. Roan mare, white feet, small star, like spur over J sideways near shoulder, aged, 14 hands 2 inches high. Bay colt, SS sideways off shoulder, like O over OO near side under saddle, 3 years old, 14 hands high. Bay filly star, B near shoulder and thigh, E off shoulder, 2 years old, 14 hands 1 inch. Grey mare, long tail, like SP near shoulder, aged, 15 hands 1 inch high. Chesnut horse, collar marked, S in circle near shoulder, aged, 16 hands high. Bay horse, star, broken in, B and cross over like 1 near shoulder, 52 under saddle, 5 years old, 15 hands 2 inches high. Black mare, MT off shoulder, 4 years old, 14 hands 2 inches high. Will be sold 21st December.

Bathurst.—26th November. From Hereford; damages, 2s. 6d. per head: Chesnut horse, star, lump on off hock, JS or US near shoulder, IM off shoulder. Grey yearling colt, US near shoulder, star. Chesnut mare, JP near shoulder, about 16 hands high. Grey horse, aged, shod, crippled off fore leg, GP near shoulder, illegible brand off shoulder. Brown entire colt, B near shoulder, star. Bay horse, CH near shoulder, MB off shoulder ℊK off ribs. Bay filly, DO near shoulder. Will be sold 24th December.

Tambaroora.—16th November. From the Macquarie, the lands of W. Cummings, Esq.; damages and driving 7s 6d per head: Light bay mare, W over 2 near shoulder, white stripe in face, long tail, aged; chesnut horse foal at foot. Black mare, EG near shoulder, aged; young foal at foot. Bay mare, star, GD shoulder, blotch brand near shoulder, 4 years old; foal at foot. Black mare, WS near shoulder, W off shoulder, aged. Brown gelding, N (writing capital) near shoulder, IR off shoulder, three white feet, 3 years old. Bay mare, RP near shoulder, 5 years old; foal at foot. Bay gelding, WI near shoulder, aged. Also, on the 18th November, from Tuamble; damages and driving 10s, 6d each, entires £2 2s. each: Brown entire, WC or WG near shoulder, white spot in forehead, brown muzzle. Bay gelding, like JMC over J near shoulder, white face, three white feet. Bay entire, like ⌒ over JW near shoulder, like ⌒ over 33, star and snip, hind feet white. Chesnut mare, HOY near ribs, D near shoulder, blaze. Bay entire, OG over blotched brand near shoulder. Will be sold 14th December.

Red Post Hill, Falbrook.—14th November. Bay gelding, near shoulder and thigh T, off shoulder W (writing capital) over L. Bay filly, white face, off shoulder 6. Bay mare, hind fetlocks white, near shoulder R, off shoulder LS, a horse foal at foot; damages 5s. each. Chesnut mare, star forehead, near hind fetlock white, near shoulder J and (writing capital) A over H. M. or W. Bay mare, star forehead, near hind fetlock white, O over JM near shoulder. Chesnut mare, star forehead, near shoulder Y or K reversed, near hind fetlock white. Chesnut gelding, white face, near shoulder like RM sideways. Bay mare, near shoulder JT, off shoulder WB. Bay mare, off and hind fetlocks white, near shoulder like 149, under saddle J, HB conjoined off shoulder like IJ. Re-advertised: Dark grey mare, JHB conjoined over 2; a brown filly foal at foot, no brand visible; damages 2s. 6d. each. Will be sold 18th December.

East Maitland.—4th November. By Mr. John Jewell, for trespass; damages, 1s. each—re-advertised:—Light strawberry cow, nearly white, strawberry neck, branded on near rump, D C, not distinct, 5 years old; a bull calf at foot, no brand, six weeks old. Red heifer, small horns, branded off rump like J, along with a C above, like C on flank underneath, 18 months old. Will be sold December 22.

Manilla.—17th November. From the Mundoway Run of T. Hall, Esq.:—Brown mare, like HH conjoined near side under saddle, near hind foot white; damages 10s. Bay mare, T3 near shoulder, star and snip, hind feet white; damages 10s. Brown horse, like HM conjoined near shoulder, H near thigh, fore feet shod; damages 3s. 6d. Also from O. Baldwin's Dinlwarindi Run, Namoi River:—Brown horse, like TM near shoulder, collar marked, off hind foot white, blaze down face, hole off side, as if caused by spur; damages 3s. 6d. Will be sold December 24.

Carcoar.—20th November. From the estate of Thomas Icely, Esq., Coombing; trespass, 1s. per head:—Blue cow, like JS over K near ribs; strawberry calf at foot, no brand legible. Red and white bullock, indescribable brand near ribs, like ML over M conjoined near rump, both ears marked. Red strawberry bullock, M, spur, and C off ribs. Brindle and white steer, illegible brand off ribs, off ear marked. Red and white cow, like K off ribs. Also, on 20th November, by N. Connelly:—Yellow sided stag, PE near rump, illegible brand off rump; damages, 12s. Also, on same day, by Patrick Coselo, of King's Plains:—Bay horse, TC near shoulder, aged, 16 hands high; damages, £2. Will be sold 19th December.

Kenilworth, District of Yass.—21st November. By Mr. John Leonard; damages and driving 10s each: Bay horse, black points, long tail, TA near shoulder, 4 years old, 15 hands high. Grey mare, long switch tail, collar marked, off hip down, heavy in foal, GO near shoulder, aged, 14¼ hands high. Will be sold 15th December.

Berrima.—24th November. From the Cross Roads via Berrima. Found straying by the police: Bay horse, one hip down, small star on the forehead, branded HW sideways on off shoulder, saddle marked, docked tail, hind feet white, aged. Will be sold December 22nd.

Molong.—10th November. From Mr. Martel's paddock; damages 5s. each: Chesnut horse, like — over horseshoe near CU sideways off shoulder, docked tail, 18 hands high, star, about 6 years old, broken in. Bay pony, 7 near IC off shoulder, shod, saddle marked, lame in shoulder, aged. Also, from Larras Lake, on 20th November, by James Lee, Esq.; trespass and driving 9s. each: Black horse, like SG near shoulder, over 15 hands high, saddle marked, aged. Chesnut horse, R near shoulder, R near thigh, pulled tail, saddle marked, star, 4 years old. Bay mare, M over cross near shoulder, star, appears broken in, 15 hands high, 5 or 6 years old, foal at foot unbranded. Will be sold December 22.

Morre.—20th November. From the Bulla Balla; trespass and driving 2s. 9d. per head: Bay mare, G with TD over and D4 under on near shoulder, 9 off shoulder, small star on forehead, hind feet white. Grey horse, D4 near shoulder, 123 over ʊ off shoulder, G off ribs. Grey mare, RR near shoulder, switch tail; one brown horse foal, at foot, unbranded. Bay entire colt; no brand visible, black points, about 2 years old. Bay entire colt, no brand visible, small star in forehead, about 2 years old; damages £1 2s. 6d. Will be sold 20th December.

Jugiong.—November 24th. From Bundarbo, by William M'Auash, Esq.; damages 8s. 6d. Bay horse, switch tail, saddle marks, IM over C near shoulder, off hind fetlock white, green hide hobbles on, fore feet shod, 6 years old, 15 hands high. Will be sold December 24th.

Mulwala Lagoon Pound.—17th November. By George Hillas from Mulwala; damages and driving 2s. 6d. each. Strawberry steer, like OD near rump. Red cow, J B off rump and ribs. Red and white cow, 33 off loin. Red poley cow, CW off ribs, blotch off loin, like n in circle off thigh. Red cow, IN off rump, I off thigh. White poley cow, 33 off rump and ribs. Red cow, DD off ribs. Red cow, DB off rump, CN off thigh, 22 off ribs. White bullock, IV off rump and ribs. Brown poley cow, blotch near rump, like J. off rump, R⊲ off ribs, blotch off shoulder. Yellow poley cow, slight illegible brand near ribs. Red bullock, RE conjoined (the R reversed) off rump, 3 off thigh. White cow, WC off rump, like HC off ribs, C off shoulder. Strawberry cow, L off rump and ribs, JB conjoined near rump. Strawberry poley bullock, point off both ears, illegible brand both ribs. Will be sold 14th December.

South Gundagai.—27th November. From Mr. Peter Stuckey's Station, Willie Plomma; damages 8s. 6d. per head:—Bay horse, star, S₂ off shoulder, 6 years old, 14 hands high. Bay horse, black points, 8.C near shoulder, 4 years old, 14 hands high. Bay mare, star, hind feet white, T cross and A near shoulder, 6 years old, 15 hands high; a bay horse foal by her side, star, off hind foot white, unbranded. Chesnut filly, star, near hind foot white, diamond with o in centre near shoulder and saddle, 2 years old, 14 hands high. Will be sold December 22.

Dubbo.—23rd November. From the Springs; damages and driving 9s. 6d.: Red bullock, X in circle near shoulder, RM near rump, Wᴙ near thigh, P in circle off rump, 8 off ribs. Red and white spotted bullock, I over ⊢ off shoulder, circle M off ribs, B off rump. Dark strawberry cow, like H & S under cross key off rump; calf at foot. Red steer, bald face, MHM conjoined near ribs. Dark strawberry cow, MS over 3 off rump; calf at foot. Mouse coloured cow, AMK near rump; calf at foot. Red bullock, PE near rump, 5 under, 7 near ribs. Yellow bullock, like club off rump. Red heifer, white back, MHC off ribs. Red bullock, DMP off ribs. Yellow bullock, T.C. off rump, X in circle off ribs. Black and white steer, MHM conjoined off ribs. Red and white heifer, WR conjoined both rumps. Red and white cow, illegible brand off rump; calf at foot. Strawberry heifer, CW over M off ribs. Will be sold 17th December.

Lochinvar.—31st October. Roan mare, long tail, star, near shoulder ⋈ over W. Roan horse, switch tail, near shoulder T, off shoulder K. Bay entire colt, long tail, off shoulder J and like ⋈ conjoined sideways; damages £5. Bay filly, long tail, near shoulder ST. Bay mare, long tail, near shoulder JR conjoined, near side under saddle DQ. Bay colt, long tail, near shoulder DY. Red poley heifer, near rump AC. Red and white heifer, if branded not legible. White steer, off rump like IP. Brown cow, near ribs WW, off thigh O with stroke through. Spotted bull calf, unbranded. To be sold on 18th December.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

December 2.—Illawarra (s.), Captain Sullivan, from Twofold Bay 1st instant. Passengers—Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Tooth, Messrs. Chauncey, M'Donald, Darcy, Simmons, Levett, Scott, Harding, and 11 in the steerage.

DEPARTURES.

December 2.—John Bunyan, for Callao.
December 2.—Rosemount, for Callao.
December 2.—Caroline, for Melbourne.
December 2.—Wonga Wonga (s.), for Melbourne.
December 2.—Clarence (s.), for Brisbane.
December 2.—Grafton (s.), for Grafton.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—William, for Port Macquarie; Yarrow, for Adelaide via Newcastle; Sporting Lass, for Hokianga (N.Z.); Jane Catherine, for San Francisco; Abbey, for Hobart Town, via Newcastle.

CLEARANCES.

December 2.—Wonga Wonga (s.), Captain Walker, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mr. Walter Smith, Mr. J. H. Williams, Mr. A. Andrews, Mr. H. Trueton, Mr. R. Samuel, Mr. Barnard, Mr. R. Smith, Mr. T. Farrell, Miss Mary Mullany, Mr. T. Smith, Mr. W. Purkess, Mr. E. Furlong, Mr. T. Freer, Mr. C. H. Bryant, and 18 in the steerage.

December 2.—Yarrow, brig, 288 tons, Captain M'Donald, for Adelaide, via Newcastle, in ballast. Passengers—Mrs. M'Donald and child.

December 2.—Sporting Lass, brig, 183 tons, Captain Callam, for Hokianga, New Zealand. Passenger—Mrs. Callam.

December 2.—Jane Catherine, barque, 371 tons, Captain Richards, for San Francisco. Passengers—Mr. Wheeler, Mrs. Rogers, Messrs. J. F. Cary, R. Graham, and seven in the steerage.

December 2.—Abbey, schooner, 80 tons, Captain Hughes, for Hobart Town, via Newcastle, in ballast. Passenger—Mr. J. Armstrong.

December 2.—William, schooner, 63 tons, Captain Benand, for Port Macquarie, with sundries.

December 2.—Clarence (s.), Captain G. H. Wilson, for Moreton Bay. Passengers—Mr. H. N. Reeve, Mr. Joseph Dyson, Mr. John M'Leod, Mr. C. F. Chubb, Mr. J. M. Thompson, and thirteen in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.

December 2.—Nowra, from Wollongong, with 45 tons coals; Margaret, and Mary, from Richmond River, with 45,000 feet timber, 80 hides; Uncle Tom, Sylph, and Annie, from Brisbane Water, with 42,000 feet timber, 10,000 laths; Respect, from Macleay River, with 253 bushels maize; Black Diamond, Gazelle, Otaro, and Frederick Griffiths, from Newcastle, with 333 tons coal; John Mitchell, from Pitt Water, with 600 bushels shells; Illalong (s.), from Moruya, with 80 bags flour, 30 bags bran, 2 cases eggs, 3 cases fowls, 6 bags maize, 111 calves, 131 sheep, 16 pigs, 1 cow, 10 bags onions, 40 kegs cake, 4 casks tallow, 7 bundles skins, 64 bales wool; Paterson (s.), from Morpeth, with 111 trusses hay, 60 bales wool, 30 bags bran, 71 hides, 3 bundles skins, 4 casks tallow, 11 pigs, 5 horses, 7 bags maize, 14 bags onions, 4 cases eggs, 5 cases bacon.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

December 2.—Lavinia, for Manning River; Josephine, for Richmond River; Haro, and Mary, for Newcastle; Nowra, for Wollongong; Annie, for Brisbane Water; John Mitchell, for Pitt Water.

EXPORTS.

December 2.—Sporting Lass, for Hokianga: 3 cases hardware, 1 roll lead, 3 bags shot, 1 package sundries, 10 cases groceries, 1 hogshead beer, A. Webster; 10 cwt. powder, Tomline and Hoseon.—December 2.—Jane Catherine, for San Francisco: 480 sheep, L. Ceccaran.—December 2.—Wonga Wonga, (s.), for Melbourne: 120 bags potatoes, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 3 cases, 1 bale, Ray, Glaister, and Co.; 1 case fruit, 1, Ainsworth; 1 case, Sands and Kenny; 7 cases fruit, Farrell; 1 parcel, Sallows; 2 cases, Stevens; 1 case, Chapman; 15 cases fruit, T. Medcalfe; 1 piece mahogany, T. N. Russell and Co.; 5 casks 22 cases fruit, T. Neate and Co.; 12 casks 1 case fruit, P. Cullen; 1 case 1 parcel, W. E. Gardener; 16 bags potatoes, T. Griffin; 1 parcel, J. R. Clarke; 24 bags potatoes, 7 bags onions, Ward and Mullins; 40 bags potatoes, S. Priestley; 1 case, Harbottle; 1 parcel, Montefiore, Graham, and Co.; 1 parcel, Hon. Sir Daniel Cooper; 17 casks 27 cases fruit, Henry Griffiths; 8 cases fruit, T. Parker; 103 bags potatoes, J. Duffin; 1 parcel, Mullendorf and Co.; 40 bags potatoes, 1 case fowls, Dulcroy; 2 sheets clothing, J. Thompson; 72 bags potatoes, 17 bags onions, J. Irving; 180 bags potatoes, T. Short; 10 cases fruit, R. J. Hardy; 10 bags onions, 10 bags potatoes, R. J. Hardy; 14 casks 35 cases fruit, 20 bags onions, T. Lawless; 26 packages machinery, Napier and Postlethwaite; 4 boxes coin £20,000, Bank New South Wales; 2 boxes coin £8300, Sugar Company; 1 box coin £4000, Oriental Bank.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For San Francisco.—By the Jane Catherine, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Melbourne.—By the Istachrel, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Hokianga, New Zealand.—By the Sporting Lass, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Macquarie.—By the Bella Vista, this day, at noon.

For Calcutta.—By the Undaunted, this evening, at 6.

For Wide Bay.—By the Waratah (s.), this evening, at 5·30.

For Batavia.—By the Albismaward, Friday, at noon.

For Auckland.—By the Bristol, on Friday, at 6 p.m.

For Nelson.—By the Emma, Saturday, at 6 p.m.

MAILS BY THE EUROPEAN.

The mails by the European and Australian Royal Mail Company's steamer European, will be made up at this office on FRIDAY, the 11th, at 9 a.m.

Besides the usual mails for Melbourne, the following mails will be despatched, viz.—To or through the United Kingdom via Marseilles and via Southampton; to France and other continental states (in a closed mail to France); to the northern countries of Europe via Trieste. Direct mails will be transmitted to Western Australia, Ceylon, Alexandria, Malta, Aden; and for transmission by way of Ceylon, mails will be forwarded to Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Batavia, Singapore, Manila, China, the Mauritius, the Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, Gibraltar.

Registered letters will not be received after 4 p.m. on the 10th instant. All letters and newspapers not otherwise marked will be forwarded by this opportunity. Letters intended to be transmitted by any of the special routes above mentioned, viz.—"via Marseilles," in a closed mail to France, or "via Trieste," must be so addressed.

Rates.—All letters going to or through the United Kingdom must be prepaid, and the additional charge on those sent "via Marseilles" is 3d. the quarter-ounce. On letters addressed by the closed mail to France the Colonial postage only (6d. the half-ounce) is required. On letters sent via Trieste the postage, as already notified, is 1s. the half-ounce.

(Signed) W. H. CHRISTIE, Postmaster-General.
General Post Office, Sydney, 2nd December, 1857.

Custom House.—Entered Outward, December 2.—Albismaward, ship, 738 tons, Captain von Linden, for Batavia.

The Illawarra (s.) experienced strong N.E. winds. Her cargo comprises 100 bales wool, 130 bags wheat, 30 bags barley, 14 kegs butter, 14 cases cheese, and 6 cases eggs.

In the manifest of the Granite City, from London, 4 cases to Flavelle, Brothers, and Co., were omitted.

The R. M. S. European.—The new portion of the shaft recently forged at the A. S. N. Co.'s works, at Pyrmont, has been completed, and will be placed in the vessel to-morrow. Her coals are all on board, and with the exception of taking in her live stock, is quite ready for sea. She will, therefore, positively sail on the appointed day, viz., Friday week, the 11th instant.

NEWCASTLE.

DEPARTURE.

December 1.—Emma, barque, Captain Terry, for Adelaide, with 321 tons of coal.

The Exmouth.—Thomas Hitchens, the poor fisherman who was the means of saving the Exmouth, 90-gun screw ship, when embayed among the rocks in a cove near Kynance, in April last, has been rewarded by the Admiralty with the sum of £5 for saving an English line-of-battle-ship with a crew of 700 or 800 souls!—*Morning Chronicle, September 10th.*

The Execution of Rogers at Liverpool.—The efforts of Mr. Snowball, the solicitor who conducted the defence of Captain Henry Rogers and his mates, Miles and Seymour, of the Martha, confined in the gaol at Kirkdale, under sentence of death for the murder of Andrew Rose, a seaman on board that ship, having been successful in obtaining a commutation of the sentence, so far as regards the mates, renewed exertions were made on behalf of Captain Rogers. Every fact in his favour, in connection with his previous career, as master of various vessels, was laid before Sir G. Grey by Mr. Snowball, in addition to which petitions were presented, numerously signed, from Liverpool and Sunderland, where he was well known and respected; all of which, however, have proved unsuccessful, for the final answer of Sir George Grey was received by Mr. Gibbs, the governor of the gaol, yesterday afternoon, stating that the law must take its course, consequently Captain Rogers will be executed this day (Saturday) at noon in front of Kirkdale gaol. Yesterday, Captain Rogers was visited for the last time by his wife and family. The scene was harrowing in the extreme, and Rogers appears to feel his position most acutely. The mates will be transported for life, and they have expressed their gratitude for the clemency which has been extended to them. Our Liverpool correspondent writes:—Rogers was occupied yesterday in taking leave of his family and in devotional exercises. He manifests a calm and firm demeanour, and since his condemnation has been frequently and devoutly engaged in prayer, his wife being a Methodist, and religious woman. The case, from its peculiarly atrocious features—the death of Rose having been caused by a series of the most dreadful cruelties—has excited but little sympathy; and though the justice of the mate's reprieve has been acknowledged, both the Press and the public seem to have demanded that the captain should die. Calcraft is to be the executioner, and last evening everything had been prepared for the event.

New Life-boat for Sunderland.—The Duke of Wellington, on witnessing a trial of one of Clarkson's small boats off Brighton Pier, was so struck with the resisting power of the material as to give the patentee, there and then, an order to build a life-boat. On Mr. Clarkson completing the boat, she was, as may be remembered, exhibited on the Serpentine water, Hyde Park, and subsequently at several places on the coast. Last year she formed one of the boats for the prize offered at Sunderland, and though at the rowing match she came in first she was not declared the winner, because her life-saving apparatus, according to rule, was not in first. This boat is built with quite a new material, i.e., alternate layers of cloth and cork, and then covered with wood. Her noble owner gave her to the builder. She has now been presented to the seamen of Sunderland, along with a very fine carriage to launch her off the beach. The generous donor has requested that her name be kept private, but surely such a noble action ought not to be enveloped in darkness. Miss Burdett Coutts, by thus sympathising with our tars, and endeavouring to lessen the number of widows and orphans, need not blush to have her name [illegible] in connection with such a subject; and the seamen of [illegible] feel very grateful to the amiable lady for her benefac[illegible] [illegible] summer is fading away, and the heavy storms of [illegible] looming in the future.

The Baronet and the [illegible].—A story is told of [illegible] baronet. It was his [illegible], and in person. Sir William Ingleby, a Yorkshi[illegible] houses with habit to pay his own bills, periodica[illegible] for. On one occasion, he repaired to one of the [illegible] with which he dealt, in the neighbouring county [illegible] this purpose. The proprietor was a newcomer, and [illegible] not know Sir William; but hearing him say that he had come to pay Sir William Ingleby's bill, he took the baronet for the baronet's butler, and invited him into his parlour. Such a mistake was the greatest joke possible to Sir William, who sat down with his grocer, smoked his tobacco, drank his brandy and water with him, answered all his questionings as to the comfortable place he had got, and the time he had been there, man and boy, and finally took butler's discount upon his own bill, as no one had a better right to do? It was only when he drew a cheque that the grocer saw his error, and rose to vehemently apologise. "Sit down, man! sit down!" cried jolly Sir William, "your tobacco is good, and your brandy is better—let us have some more of each, and part friends!"

DIARY

[MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.]

December		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Morn.	High Water Aftern.
3	Thursday	4 48	6 54	9 0	9 25

Moon.—Last Quarter, 9th instant, at 4h. 41m. 58s. p.m.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

SYDNEY STATION.—Down Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Trains a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	Mail p.m.	Goods
Miles	Leave—						
0	Sydney	6·30	10· 5	1·30	4·34	5·40	A Goods Train will leave Sydney at 10·45 a.m.
2	Newtown	6·36	10· 6	1·38	4·31	5·51	
3½	Petersham	6·41	10·11	1·41	4·36	5·56	
5	Ashfield	6·46	10·16	1·46	4·41	6· 3	
6½	Burwood	6·53	10·23	1·53	4·48	6· 8	
7½	Homebush	6·58	10·28	1·58	4·55	6·13	
13½	Parramatta	7·18	10·48	2·18	5·13	6·38	
17½	Fairfield	7·21	11· 1	2·31	5·26	6·46	
22	Liverpool	7·42	11·19	2·43	5·37	6·57	

LIVERPOOL STATION.—Up Trains.

Dist.	Stations.						
0	Liverpool	8·15	11·30	3·30	5·45	6·30	A Goods Train will leave Liverpool at 1·30 p.m.
4½	Fairfield	8·28	11·43	3·43	5·58	6·43	
8	Parramatta	8·46	12· 1	4· 1	6·16	7· 1	
14½	Homebush	9· 0	12·15	4·15	6·30	7·15	
15½	Burwood	9· 3	12·18	4·18	6·33	7·18	
17	Ashfield	9· 9	12·28	4·23	6·38	7·23	
18½	Petersham	9·15	12·27	4·30	6·45	7·30	
20	Newtown	9·23	12·38	4·38	6·53	7·38	
22	Sydney	9·27	12·43	4·43	6·57	7·43	

*** In addition to the above there is a special Meat Train leaves Liverpool at 3·30 a.m. The sale of meat at the station in Sydney takes place at 8 a.m.

The Sunday Trains leave Sydney for Parramatta and Liverpool at 9·30 a.m., 1·45 p.m., and 5·30 p.m.—Leave Liverpool for Sydney at 9·12 a.m., 3·30 p.m., and 5·15 p.m.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

NEWCASTLE STATION.—Down Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Trains a.m.	p.m.	Sunday Trains a.m.	p.m.
Miles	Leave—				
0	Newcastle,—Honeysuckle Point	7·30	3· 0	7·30	3· 0
9½	Hexham	8· 0	3·30	8· 0	3·30
16½	Maitland	8·34	3·54	8·24	3·54

MAITLAND STATION.—Up Trains.

Dist.	Stations.				
0	Maitland	8·43	4·10	8·45	4·10
6½	Hexham	8·[illegible]	4·30	8·[illegible]	4·30
16½	Newcastle	9·32	5· 4	9·32	5· 4

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1857.

In the Legislative Council yesterday, Sir William Burton brought up the report of the select committee appointed to inquire into and report upon the business of the Supreme Court. The report and evidence were ordered to be printed, and the same hon. member gave notice that he would on a future day move a series of resolutions based on the recommendation of the committee.

The Main Roads Bill was read a second time, Mr. Deas Thomson giving notice that he would in committee propose an amendment to the effect that the Government should take in hand the maintenance and repair of no roads running parallel to railways. The Government Railways Bill was read a second time, the Solicitor-General assenting to a modification in committee of that clause which, in the bill as it stands, enables the Governor in Council to undertake railways without the assent of Parliament.

The Limitation Act Amendment Bill was thrown out on the third reading, an amendment moved by Mr. Allen that the bill be read a third time that day six months having been carried by a majority of 16 to 3. The Acts Shortening Act Amendment Bill and the Mechanics' School of Arts Act Amendment Bill were gone through in committee.

The House adjourned till this day.

In the Legislative Assembly yesterday, Mr. Cowper laid on the table certain papers relative to the appointment of three Administrators during the absence of the Governor-General from the colony, and, in answer to a question from Mr. Donaldson, the hon. gentleman said that no steps could be taken to alter this arrangement until the proceedings of the Upper House upon the subject had been ascertained.

In answer to a question by Mr. George Macleay, Mr. Murray said that no report had as yet been received from Mr. Haege, respecting the bridge over the Murray at Albury, and that Mr. Haywood, at Deniliquin, had offered to construct a bridge on condition of being allowed to receive the tolls. This proposal was now under the consideration of the Government. In reply to another question by the same hon. gentleman, as to what the Government intended to do in the case of Mr. Carter, of Deniliquin, Mr. Murray admitted that he was favourable to this gentleman's claim, and that the Government were only waiting for surveys and other information necessary to enable them to determine upon it.

Mr. Cowper having obtained leave, brought in a bill for determining the portions of the Public Debt of this colony to be borne by the colony of Moreton Bay, and the bill was read a first time.

The Treasury Bills Bill was read a second time, and passed through Committee without amendment. The amount to be raised by the Government was fixed at £400,000, and the rate of interest at 4d. per diem for every £100.

The Crown Lands Bill was further considered in Committee. On the seventh clause, which provided that the minimum price of Crown lands should be £1 per acre, being proposed, Mr. Robertson moved an amendment, which would have the effect of allowing him to introduce a series of new clauses to enable persons to take up land before it was surveyed, provided they resided on it, and paid 25 per cent. deposit, and the remainder within five years, and further provided that agriculturists and others might take up portions of land for cultivation without competition. After a discussion, which lasted for several hours, the amendment was negatived on a division; Ayes 6, Noes 25. The further consideration of this clause was postponed to to-morrow (this day).

On the motion of Mr. Forster, Mr. Arnold and Mr. Robertson were appointed members of the Standing Orders Committee.

The Affiliated Colleges Partial Endowment Bill was read a third time and passed.

The House adjourned at five minutes to twelve o'clock, to three o'clock to-morrow (this day).

Whoever may be to blame for the enactment of a religious test in the Affiliated Colleges Bill, *we are not*. The subject is discussed at large in the *Herald* of November 27, 30, and December 1, of 1854. An opposition to the bill was organised, and a petition presented to the Queen, requesting that the Royal assent might be withheld, of course without success. Every thing since urged against this act, by the Press, or in the Assembly, is stated in the articles referred to above, but their force was not felt, until after the bill had passed.

Mr. Martin is, however, not far wrong. Mr. Holroyd only pointed out the tendency of the clause, before the third reading of the bill. The debate generally displayed a wonderful confusion in the minds of the speakers; they did not—would not—perhaps could not—see that they were destroying the University itself. There was, however, some excuse. The bill which actually passed was a "*substituted*" bill, which [illegible] before the House more than a day or two; and its altered provisions were not noticed, [illegible] by ourselves.

This "substituted bill" contained the test clause, and indeed changed the whole character of the original bill. We cannot acquit the then Government of some little artifice, or at least of its appearance; for, had the original bill contained the objectionable clause, there would have been time to oppose it, and the votes on Mr. Dalley's Bill shew pretty clearly that it would never have passed.

The object of this clause was good, doubtless. It was the wish of the founders of the University to conciliate important sections of the clergy, who had adopted the idea that an institution which did not teach theology must be "a godless college." We say at once that we do not believe any system of teaching is worthy the countenance of a Christian which ignores or repudiates the teaching of the sacred science—the knowledge of God—His will, and our relation to Him. If, then, the professors of the University were the only teaching body, we should not confide young men to their care. But we do not confide to their teaching. It is both the duty and practice of parents and pastors to inculcate their religious belief: they do so through effectual channels—social and professional intercourse. If, however, this is not sufficient to satisfy the consciences of any large sects there can be no University at all. The University is supported by all denominations, and although separately inconsiderable, they are too strong in the aggregate, to allow their rights as citizens to be sacrificed to combination of two or more individual churches. If the University does not teach their religion, it is "a godless college" to them, if the objection be worth anything.

The clause referred to, however, attempted to get over this difficulty, and the manner of doing it showed how little the framers of the test had forecast its working. The Senate was to demand from each candidate for degrees a certificate of his religious proficiency in the dogmas of his hereditary faith. This certificate was to be signed by some "religious teacher!" It was seen by our lawgivers that a "religious teacher" of the candidate's creed might not be accessible—he might belong to one of the hundred oddities which are dignified with the name of a religion, but not strong enough to support "a religious teacher." What, then, was to be done? The framers of the bill in this dilemma hit upon this scheme—that the neophyte should be obliged to bring a certificate "*from some* responsible persons accredited by the University, that he is of competent religious attainments."

We say nothing of the indefinite language of this certificate—but the process of obtaining it is a very pretty specimen of the diplomacy of tender consciences. The Senate are to look out for some person to "accredit"—to advertise for some Muggletonian, Mormon, or Beardie. The grave senators have then to examine the examiner about the ins and outs of his precious creed! Satisfied at length that he is qualified to certify to "competent religious attainments," he is then to be left to put the candidate for honours through his facings, and ascertain the ripeness of his judgment in all the filth, blasphemy, and peurility which, justly or not imputed, are said to permeate some of those systems—and all to remove the imputation of "godless" from an institution conducted under the eye of clergymen and zealous Christians.

Will any man who sets the least value on "godliness," take part in executing the provisions of this law? Will men, with whom belief is a living power, a divine hope, a link of connection between both worlds, dishonour themselves with handling this test? Would either of the Bishops "accredit" such an examiner or accept such a certificate? We do not consider ourselves strait-laced in matters of religion, but we cannot imagine any circumstances which would reconcile us to the unspeakable degradation of co-operation in the imposition of this test.

The fact is, we must either confine the University to its original plan, or give it up. We have no wish to question the religious scruples, which demand a test—but it must be an honest test; not a mockery of all religion. The question of tests as a *bona fide* defence against religious laxity, as the outwork of a creed or of a church, may be arguable. Many great and good men have advocated the barriers which exclude from particular privileges all who will not conform to a faith. We presume tests of this kind will be set up in the affiliated colleges; they are necessary to their government. But what we complain of in the clause enacting the test is, not only, or chiefly, that it has set up a test—but that the test is a sacrifice of all that is holy and sacred in religious conviction; that it is a cheat and an impossibility.

The departure from the original plan of the University, if it was worth preserving, was a great mistake. The colleges will swamp the University. We have no doubt that in course of a few years the corporations created under the auspices of St. Paul and St. John, St. Knox, and St. Wesley, will bring the professors of the University to the position of writing masters, and ultimately squeeze them out. It is true the Act gives a kind of superiority to the Senate, and makes matriculation a condition of residence in the affiliated colleges. But we make and repeal laws in a day or two. It is noticeable that the bill creating the test was introduced under cover of another bill, and forthwith passed with scarcely discussion; and, not less so, that Mr. Dalley's bill repealing it has passed through the committee without a division. Go ahead! Keep moving!

The fifth witness examined before the Select Committee on Railways was Mr. John Watt, Director of the Union Bank. His evidence was to the following effect:—A loan to the extent of £250,000 might be raised in the colony at seven per cent., that being the present rate of interest on bank and other stock. In England, a loan of five millions, in addition to the present debt, might be obtained under proper arrangements. The Victoria loan of eight millions would militate against it, so far as increasing the demand for money was concerned, but the whole thirteen millions for both colonies might be obtained. The money market was about to be easier, if it should not become so it would be impossible for this colony to raise five millions. Debentures ought to be terminable, say in twenty-five years. The principle on which the debt is incurred is, that it is raised on the security of the land; if a debt is funded, the land will continue to be sold, and thus the security will in time disappear. People about to invest money take that into consideration. The consolidated revenue was ample security at present, but it was uncertain how long it would continue so, as the debt would go on increasing as long as money could be borrowed. It is not desirable that a permanent debt should be created, and no means provided for its extinction. The land being the security, a certain portion of the land sales should be annually set aside to redeem the debt. A commission for the management of the public debt would not be expensive, and would inspire confidence. Capitalists might be induced to undertake the construction of railways by a cession of land as a bonus. The railway would give a value to land which is now worthless. The company would undoubtedly compete with the Government in the sale of land, but as the latter would be relieved of a heavy expenditure, there would be less need of a land revenue. The company would sell some of their land in London, and so stimulate immigration. There are some districts where the Government might wisely incur debt to make railways; others where that would not be the case. The expenditure, though local, would benefit all, inasmuch as it would add to the general prosperity of the colony. Northern settlers would gain by a southern railway, inasmuch as it would make food cheaper, while a market would be opened up for the sale of fat stock from the north.

Mr. James Henderson, director of the Bank of New South Wales, was next examined. His answers were to the following effect:—No loan worth speaking of could be raised in the colony for railway purposes. Half a million could not be got at any price. A quarter of a million might be raised at six per cent., but it would effect the commercial resources of the colony. At the present time no loan could be raised in England, except on very high terms. The separation of Moreton Bay might, in England, be looked upon as a slice taken off the security, but in the colony the present colonial resources would be regarded as ample, even after separation. Lenders of money look to the land as their security, together with the revenues of the colony, but the revenues without the land are not likely to be very great. The plan of subsidising private companies by grants of land, seems a very feasible one.

Mr. J. C. Brellat, director of the Australian Joint Stock Bank, was next called in. His evidence was to the following effect:—Half a million might be raised in the colony during the next two or three years at six per cent. The separation of Moreton Bay would not be felt immediately as affecting the security, but it would eventually. In England a loan might be raised at six per cent. to the extent of five millions, in addition to the present debt, but it would be injudicious to do it, the colony having already gone too far. There would be great difficulty in raising annually £480,000 for interest. So large a sum of money going annually out of the colony would embarrass many interests, before the profits on the expenditure could be realised with the present population; the debt is already large enough. Railways without population would not develop the resources of the colony, or prove profitable. The present debt has no injurious effect on the monetary system of the colony. The danger is prospective. The colony has gone to the full extent in raising money at five per cent., but at six per cent. more could be obtained, if the loan were properly placed on the market. There would probably be but little difficulty in getting a private company to make a railway, if grants of land were given as a bonus. It would be better for the country to give away a portion of land for public improvement, than to mortgage it. The sales of land by the company would, of course, interfere with the Government sales, and so far diminish the revenue. Terminable guarantees of interest would not be sufficient to induce capitalists to come forward, as there would be no security for recovering the principal. To make railways to any great extent, it will be necessary to import labour, as otherwise the rate of wages would rise to a pitch that would be unprofitable to the private employer.

Mr. William Brown, director of the Bank of Australasia, was next examined. His answers were to the following purport:—Not more than half a million could be raised in the colony, and that could only be done by a slow process. To sell the stock at par, the interest should be seven per cent. At six per cent. the stock might go off at ninety or ninety-five. Interminable debentures would not sell in England at their true value, because capitalists are prejudiced against the colonial securities, from having heard that heavy additional loans are contemplated. A fixed loan brought out under the auspices of a leading capitalist, would find more favour. But at the present moment there would be great difficulty in raising a loan without submitting to a heavy discount. The Victoria loan would tend to make our debentures heavy, for though the security would be different, those distinctions are not well understood in England. The separation of Moreton Bay might affect a loan at first, but not when all the circumstances came to be known. The remaining security is ample, provided the public debt is limited to a certain amount within the next twenty or thirty years.

Mr. J. A. Jackson, Inspector of the English, Scottish and Australian Chartered Bank, was the next witness. His evidence was as follows:—A high rate of interest would be necessary to raise a loan in the colony, as the value of money is on the rise. In England a loan could not be effected, at present, under 6 per cent. during the next few years. There would not be such eagerness to invest as there might have been four or five years ago; but five millions, in addition to the present debt, might be obtained, though not all at once. The rate of interest is not likely to fall for some time, the war expenses in Europe having absorbed a large portion of the saved profits of the world. It is very doubtful whether Victoria and New South Wales could jointly raise thirteen millions. The separation of Moreton Bay would diminish the security to be offered by this colony, for though the remaining territory would be ultimately valuable it might not prove so till a distant date. Interminable debentures would be equivalent to a funded debt, and if the interest were felt to be secure, this would not much prejudice the sale of the stock. A loan of five millions, if not spent reproductively, would effect a great financial derangement, and the embarrassment would not be at all relieved by the fact that railways had improved the value of the public domain. Collateral improvements of that kind would not increase the income of the people. The nominal value of the land may be increased *ad infinitum*, but if it does not yield something annually, it is of small moment. It would not be judicious to increase the public debt to eight millions. Railways without population would prove failures, and railways by themselves will not attract population. Population can only be brought here by slow degrees, and at great expense. Railway companies have been formed in America in consideration of grants of land; but here the land close to the main lines is mostly poor, though the soil further inland is rich.

This completes the financial part of the evidence. It will be seen that on some points there is great uniformity of opinion. All the witnesses agree that a stop must be put to the issue of successive batches of debentures. Capitalists, finding that the debt has rapidly accumulated to three millions, and bearing indefinite threats of additional heavy loans, have become timid about lending more, and are anxious to know what is to be the limit of the debt. Before the Legislature can proceed any further therefore in borrowing, it must come to some positive decision as to its intended railway policy. There is a difference of opinion as to the amount which could be raised on the credit of the colony, and as to the rate of interest it would be necessary to give. But the most sanguine estimate does not go beyond eight millions.

The engineering evidence we shall give to-morrow.

PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, December 2.

The President took the chair at twenty-five minutes past four o'clock.

REPORT.

Sir WILLIAM BURTON, as chairman, brought up the report of the select committee appointed to inquire into and report on the business of the Supreme Court.

The report, together with the evidence, were ordered to be printed.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Sir WILLIAM BURTON gave notice that he would, on Tuesday next, move a series of resolutions based on the report which had just been laid on the table. The resolutions went on to declare that the appointment of an additional judge resident at Sydney was necessary; that a Court of equitable jurisdiction ought to be established at Sydney, in which the newly-appointed judge might preside; that this Court should have an ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and should be independent of and separate from the Supreme Court; and that an appeal from the proposed Court should be to the Judges of the Supreme Court, assisted by the Equity Judge.

MAIN ROADS BILL.

Mr. LUTWYCHE moved the second reading of this bill. He thought he needed not to urge on the House the importance of maintaining in a state of proper repair the main thoroughfares of the colony. Perhaps it was more unnecessary at this time than at any other that he should remark on the importance of this subject, inasmuch as the heavy rains and storms which had recently prevailed had done more damage to the highways of the colony than these had sustained for many years past. He would take occasion to remark in passing that this bill was not a legacy of the predecessors of the present Ministry. He made the observation as a passing remark, because, while he understood it to be the duty of a Government to bring forward all such measures as the necessities of the country might demand, still he did not think it was any part of the functions of a Government to exercise, in regard to its measures, those inventive powers which were supposed to belong to poets and painters. Looking at the importance of the main lines of communication throughout the colony, the Government deemed that they were bound to take into their own hands the maintenance and repair of the three main lines of road. For this purpose it was determined that these roads should be maintained and repaired at the expense of the Government, and that their management should be placed in the hands of a commissioner or commissioners, as to his Excellency might seem meet. The expense of the works in question it was proposed to defray out of the consolidated revenue, and in return the Government would have power to levy tolls—a privilege which, of course, would not be exercised except to raise a revenue, when the roads were once placed in an effective state, to keep them in that condition. He would mention, as a most important feature of the bill, that the main lines of road were three in number—the Western, the Southern, and the Northern. The Western commenced at Sydney, and proceeded by way of Parramatta, Penrith, and Hartley, to Bathurst, where it terminated. The Southern Road commenced on the Parramatta Road at the fifth milestone, and proceeded as far as Albury; the Northern Road commenced at Morpeth and proceeded as far as Armidale. On the Bathurst and Armidale lines, no doubt there were several important roads branching off on either side; but these could hardly be considered as main roads, and, therefore, were not included in the operations of this bill. [The hon. and learned member here quoted from Captain Martindale's report, and that of the Postmaster-General, for the purpose of showing the present dilapidated state of the thoroughfares, the losses sustained from this cause, and the means of effecting a remedy.] If effect were given to this measure, the colony, it was anticipated, would soon recover from the present state of commercial inactivity in which it was plunged. Hon. members must be aware that the want of the means of communication which was at present experienced had the effect of occasioning a very general commercial stagnation, both in the metropolis and in the towns of the interior. If they thus removed the cause of the evil, as was proposed by this bill, the ordinary activity in commercial matters would soon display itself. Seeing that the desire of the Government in proposing the bill was to carry out a most desirable object, he hoped the House would assent to the second reading.

Mr. ALLEN seconded the motion.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON said he was unwilling to give a silent vote on so important a question. All must allow that the present state of the roads was most deplorable, and that active measures ought to be taken with the view to remedying the evil arising from the defective means of communication. He was not opposed to the general principles of the bill; but he intended to propose an amendment in reference to an important point of the bill, when they went into committee. He congratulated the hon. and learned member on having at length found a measure which was not a legacy of the former Government; but he could state that the bill was only a recurrence to a plan proposed by the Government of which he (Mr. Deas Thomson) was a member. The question of internal communication was not overlooked by the former Ministry, as was shown by the fact, that a sum of £80,000 was placed on the Estimates for the purposes of maintaining and repairing the main roads. The present deplorable state of the roads was owing to the unexampled rains which had fallen for several months past, so that it was not extraordinary that the matter should be taken up at the present time. The amendment which he had to propose was not merely one of detail, but might be regarded as affecting the principle of the measure. In the present state of the finances of the country, he thought it was not expedient to incur the expense of maintaining, in addition to the railways constructed or in course of construction, an expensive line of ordinary road running parallel with the railway line, both the railway and the ordinary road being maintained at the public expense. What he should propose by his amendment, therefore, was that the maintenance of the ordinary roads should be taken up by the Government only where there was no railway running. It was proved before the committee on railways that not only did the business of the country suffer through the want of adequate means of communication, but that the revenue of the country alone suffered from the same cause; and there was every reason to believe that if the roads were placed in an efficient condition, the increase in the revenue would repay the expenditure on the works. It appeared to him that the Western District was not fairly dealt with in the bill. There were some important branch lines beyond Bathurst, and although in the present state of the revenue it was doubtful whether those lines should be undertaken at once, still it was strange that while both the other roads were to be carried, and the boundaries of location by the Government, the Western Road should stop at Bathurst. If the Western Road were carried as far as Wellington, he thought greater justice would be done. While he intended to move in committee the amendment of which he had given notice, he had no objection to the second reading.

The PRESIDENT announced his intention to move, in committee, an amendment on the schedule of the bill, with the view of doing justice to the Western Districts. Those districts appeared to have been forgotten altogether. While the Southern Districts, where a line of railway ought to run as speedily as possible, in order to connect the colony with Victoria, and whither a line was projected, was to have a line of railway maintained at the expense of the Government as far as Albury, in the Western Districts where a railway could not be carried for years, if indeed a railway in those parts was at all practicable, the Government on the other hand only proposed to go only as far as Bathurst, although the most important part of the country lay beyond Bathurst. He thought the line of main road, as contemplated by the bill ought to go as far as Wellington in the Western country, and he intended to propose an amendment in the schedule which would tend to carry out this view. Than considering the gold-fields which existed in the neighbourhood of Mudgee, he thought that the road from Bowenfels to that district might have been included.

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN said that looking on this bill, as he did, as one of the most important which had hitherto been laid before the House, he could not desist from saying a few words in reference to it. He agreed with the Solicitor-General as to the obvious expediency of placing the main lines of road in the hands of the Government; and so far he agreed with the principle of the bill; but if it was a principle of the bill to keep up at the public cost two lines of communication, namely, a railway and an ordinary road, running the one parallel with the other, there he dissented from such a principle. They were to determine to-night which were to be regarded as the main lines of road, the railways or the ordinary roads; and, whichever of these the House determined upon, it must be obvious that to keep up at the public cost, a second line parallel with the road or railway already in operation was absurd. Already they had a railway to Liverpool, and before this bill was in operation the line would be extended to Campbelltown; and on what principle, he would ask, if they intended doing all in their power to compel the public to use the railway, to construct and uphold a rival line of road alongside this railway? Doubtless, it would be tyrannical to compel the public to use the rail, but it would in his opinion be absurd to construct a rival line of road alongside.

Mr. LUTWYCHE in reply said, that as to the proposed amendment of the hon. member at the foot of the table (Mr. Deas Thomson), the simple reason which induced the Government to take in hands the roads running parallel with the railway was, that at present the traffic did not go by rail. The railway had not yet caught the traffic, and it was difficult to say at what point it would take up the trade to and from the country. It was generally believed that it was not worth while for teamsters to reload their teams at any point nearer Sydney than 40 miles. But looking at the present state of the money market, it was doubtful whether they could, at all events for a considerable period, raise sufficient money for railway purposes; it was very doubtful whether they could obtain the sum of £400,000 now proposed to be raised by bills; and as the placing the great thoroughfares of the country in proper position was a matter of extreme urgency, it was felt that no minor consideration should deter the Government from taking the matter in hand at once.

The motion was then put and passed, and the bill having been read a second time, its committal was made an order of the day for to-morrow (this day).

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS BILL.

Mr. MONTEFIORE said that the honorable member who had moved the adjournment of the debate on this bill had requested him in his (Mr. Want's) absence to take up the motion, and he had consented to do so. If he followed his own opinions he should move that the bill be read this day six months, as he was opposed to almost every clause of the bill. He was especially opposed to the 9th clause of the bill, which went to give power to the Governor in Council to cause railways to be made, &c.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL stated that he should be prepared so to modify this clause in committee, as to make the authority of Parliament necessary, and this he thought would meet the objection of the hon. member and others, while it would be carrying out what really was the intention of Government.

Mr. MONTEFIORE would not detain the House, this chief objection having been removed, but would reserve to himself the right of proposing any amendments in committee.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON, after the statement made by the Solicitor-General, also withdrew any opposition he might have intended to offer to the second reading of the bill.

Mr. HOLDEN withdrew any opposition he had intimated his intention of giving.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL having briefly replied, the bill was read a second time, and ordered to stand an order of the day for consideration in committee to-morrow (this day).

IMPOUNDING ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The order of the day having been called for the second reading of this bill, there appeared no member to take up the bill.

The PRESIDENT (leaving the chair) proposed, as this measure, so far as he had been informed, contained clauses which would be beneficial to the community, that the second reading should stand postponed to Friday, he (the President) undertaking to communicate in the mean time with the honorable member who had conducted the bill in the other House.

LIMITATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The next order of the day was for the third reading of the above bill.

Sir A. STEPHEN moved the third reading, which was seconded by Mr. DEAS THOMSON.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL moved as an amendment that the bill be re-committed, for the purpose of striking out "New Zealand," from the places not to be considered beyond seas.

Mr. WISE opposed the third reading, as did also Mr. ALLEN, Mr. HOLDEN, and Mr. NORTON.

The question having been put, it was declared that the original motion was lost.

The question was then put that the bill be now recommitted.

On this,

Mr. ALLEN proposed an amendment, that the bill be recommitted this day six months.

Mr. HILL seconded the amendment.

After a brief discussion the House divided, and there were—

Ayes 16.	Noes 3.
Mr. Deas Thomson	The Solicitor-General
Allen	Mr. Isaacs
Smith	Justice Therry.
Wise	
Docker	
Norton	
Holden	
A'Beckett	
Mitchell	
Sir W. Burton	
Mr. Berry	
Hill	
Jones	
Merewether	
Alexander	
Sir A. Stephen	

The bill was consequently thrown out.

ACTS SHORTENING ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

On the motion of Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole for the further consideration of the above,—it having been ordered for recommittal.

The bill having been gone through, was reported with verbal amendments to the House, and the report ordered to stand an order of the day for to-morrow (this day.)

DESERTED WIVES' AND CHILDREN'S ACT.

The further consideration of this measure was postponed until Friday next.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.

On the motion of Mr. WISE, the House resolved itself into committee upon the above bill.

The bill was gone through, and reported to the House without amendment.

The House adopted the report, and the third reading of the bill was made an order of the day for Tuesday next.

The House adjourned at half-past seven to four p.m. this day.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday.

The Speaker took the chair at twenty-seven minutes past three o'clock.

PAPERS.

Mr. COWPER laid on the table certain papers relative to the appointment of three administrators during the Governor-General's absence from the colony, and moved that they be printed.

Mr. DONALDSON inquired whether the Government had taken any steps to abolish the arrangements by which three administrators were appointed to carry on the government of the country in the absence of the Governor-General? It was admitted on all hands that the arrangement was both inexpedient and unconstitutional, and he now merely desired to know whether the Government had taken or intended to take any steps towards obviating the difficulty.

Mr. COWPER replied that the question having been put to him suddenly, he was scarcely prepared to answer it. He could inform the honorable member, however, that there were proceedings going on elsewhere in reference to this question, and that, until these proceedings had terminated, he did not think it was likely the Government would take any decisive steps in the matter.

The hon. member then laid on the table the following papers:—Return to the address in reference to tenders for the conveyance of mails from Yass to Albury, adopted, on motion of Mr. George Macleay, on the 6th ultimo; return to the address in reference to the case of A. J. Ormsby, now undergoing sentence for an assault, adopted, on motion of Mr. John Campbell on the 13th ultimo. Ordered to be printed.

BRIDGE AT ALBURY.

Mr. G. MACLEAY asked the hon. the Secretary for Lands and Public Works whether the expected report from Mr. Surveyor Haege, respecting the erection of a bridge over the river Murray at Albury, has been received; and, if received, what action the Government intend to take in the matter?

Mr. MURRAY replied that no report had as yet been received from Mr. Haege, but that that gentleman had been again written to on the subject. As the bridge at Albury was to be the joint work of the Governments of New South Wales and Victoria, Mr. Haege might probably be waiting for communication with some of the Victorian Surveyors employed likewise to report upon the subject. He would avail himself of this opportunity to mention that Mr. Haywood of Deniliquin had made a proposal, which was now under considera-

ion, for building a bridge at Albury on condition of being allowed the tolls.

Mr. W. M. CARTER.

Mr. G. MACLEAY asked the Hon. the Secretary for Lands and Public Works, What the Government proposed to do in the case of Mr. William Moore Carter, of Red Bank, Deniliquin?

Mr. MURRAY in reply said that a surveyor had been requested to furnish a survey of the land, including the intended improvements, and that Captain Zouch had been requested to report respecting part of the improvements alleged to have been made by Mr. Carter. When these reports were received the Government would act in the matter. He admitted that he was himself favourably inclined to Mr. Carter's claim.

PETITION.

Mr. G. MACLEAY presented a petition from John Beames, of Sydney, gentleman, praying to be heard, against the Pyrmont Bridge Company's Bill, before the House and the Select Committee to whom it has been referred, by himself, by witnesses, and by counsel.

Petition received, and referred to the Committee now sitting on the above bill.

MORETON BAY AND THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Mr. COWPER moved for leave to bring in a bill for determining the portions of the Public Debt of this colony to be borne by the colony of Moreton Bay when constituted. He said that, in moving for leave to introduce this bill he would not attempt to raise a discussion, as he thought the proper time for doing so would be when the second reading came on. The leading principles of the bill were simply these:—The first section enacted that the whole of the debt created for the purpose of the Sydney Sewerage Works and Water Supply should be borne by the consolidated revenue of this colony alone. The second section made each colony liable for the debt created for public works according to the proportion of expenditure actually laid out in each colony. The 3rd section enacted that "So much of the public debt as has been incurred and created by or on account of immigration into this colony hereinafter styled 'Immigration Debt,' shall be apportioned as follows, that is to say: Two accurate accounts shall be taken in manner hereinafter mentioned. Firstly, an account of the whole number of immigrants for or in respect of whose arrival at any port whatever within this colony, any public money has been expended, and of the respective numbers of such immigrants, without regard to sex or age, who have remained in or proceeded to any part of the territory to be retained to this colony; and secondly, an account of all moneys which have respectively arisen from the sale of Crown lands situate within the respective territorial limits of the two colonies, so to be fixed as aforesaid; and thirdly, after the taking of such accounts, an account shall be made in which the respective two colonies shall be debited with proportions of the Immigration Debt equivalent to such respective numbers of immigrants, and shall be credited with amounts respectively equal to one moiety of such respective proceeds of sales of Crown lands, and the balance appearing upon such third account, if in favour of New South Wales, shall be the portion of the said immigration debt to be borne and discharged by the new colony of Moreton Bay; and if otherwise, the said new colony shall have credit for such balance, distributed rateably among the several portions of the said public debt, to be borne by the said new colony according to their respective amounts." The 4th clause proposed that the debt incurred under the 20th Vict. No. 1, for the purpose of providing for outstanding deficiencies, should be divided in proportion to the population of the two colonies. The 5th section required a series of accounts to be taken, extending over sixteen years, for the purpose of ascertaining the proportion of current revenue and expenditure to be borne by each colony. The 6th section empowered the Governors of both colonies, with the advice of the Executive Council, to appoint a commissioner for either colony, who in their turn should appoint an umpire, and, having assembled in Sydney, at once proceed to determine by arbitration the several portions of the public debt to be discharged by the colony of Moreton Bay. The 8th section required that the colony of Moreton Bay should issue debentures bearing the same rate of interest as those of New South Wales, but payable at least six months previously, as security for the amounts which she would have to pay to the elder colony. These, with a provision for preventing the securities already issued from being affected by the new arrangement, were the chief provisions of the bill which he now sought to introduce.

Mr. DONALDSON remarked that, under this arrangement, the new colony, as most new colonies did, would be advantaged by the separation in a pecuniary point of view.

Leave was then granted, and the bill read a first time.

MUNICIPALITIES BILL.

Mr. JONES moved, "That the further consideration in committee of the Municipalities Bill, which lapsed by the House being counted out on the 27th ultimo, be restored to the paper, and stand an order of the day for to-morrow."

Carried.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The resumption of the Committee of Ways and Means was postponed until Wednesday next.

TREASURY BILLS BILL.

On the motion of Mr. JONES, this bill was read a second time. The hon. member then moved that the Speaker leave the chair, and the House resolve itself into committee to consider the details of the bill.

The House then went into committee.

The preamble was postponed.

Clause 1, the interpretation clause, was also postponed.

Clause 2, providing the amount to be raised by the Government on Treasury Bills.

Mr. JONES moved that the blank be filled by the insertion of £400,000.

Mr. DONALDSON said he thought the amount was larger than was demanded by the circumstances of the country, and that it was not prudent to go into the market of the world for a larger sum than they could fairly expend before they came before the Legislature again. He would advise the Government to allow it to be lowered to a smaller amount, unless they could show that that amount must necessarily be expended before they came before the House again. He should propose that the amount be reduced to £250,000.

Mr. JONES said the Government were already committed to an expenditure that would require the amount, and he trusted the largeness of the sum would not prejudice the claim of the Executive for power to raise as much as their necessities required. They had found that they were not able to obtain the amount by permanent loan, and they merely asked the House to agree to the present mode of obtaining the requisite funds for the service of the country. The Government would of course be compelled to adopt any amount that the House might choose to empower them to raise; but then the House would take upon itself the responsibility if any inconvenience should arise in consequence of its insufficiency.

Mr. DONALDSON wished to take the sense of the House upon the question of amount, for he thought it was not wise to go into the market for so large an amount, as by doing so they were likely to prejudice the minds of lenders with doubt, as to the character of their operations.

Mr. JONES thought the amount could not be lessened so as to be adequate to their requirements.

Mr. DONALDSON would then move, as an amendment, that the amount to be raised be £300,000.

Mr. JONES observed that the House had already assented to the larger amount, and if it now declined to sanction the raising of that amount, the bill would be made entirely inconsistent with itself.

Mr. COWPER said, the Government were already committed to an expenditure that would involve the amount they now sought power to raise; for, after an elaborate investigation into their liabilities, it was found that no smaller amount would be sufficient to meet them. But if it should turn out as some hon. gentlemen anticipated, that upon the passing of the Land Bill there would be a large increase in the revenue from the land sales, it might be found that they would not require a loan at all. However, at the present time there was no alternative, for large amounts were already incurred, and fresh applications for additional expenditure were constantly being made; and thus it would be simply absurd to limit it to the amount proposed by the hon. member for the South Riding. He trusted that at this stage of the business the House would not refuse to sanction the amount.

Mr. GORDON did not see any reason why they should oppose the amount, although in his opinion not more than £200,000 worth would be sold. He did not see why the hands of the Government should be tied up if the bills were saleable at all, and, taking into consideration the statement of the hon. Secretary for Finance and Trade, that the sum was actually requisite, should support the amount proposed by the Ministry.

Mr. BOWMAN thought the reasons of the hon. Secretary for Finance and Trade quite sound, and, as he saw no necessity for tying up the hands of the Government too closely, he should vote for the amount they proposed.

Mr. MURRAY said, under the present circumstances, the Government intended merely to proceed with those works which were already contracted for, and for those the amount they now asked was required. He regretted the necessity for being so cautious in withholding expenditure at this period, but it was found to be absolutely necessary, in order to keep faith with the contractors, that they should be entrusted with the sum his colleague proposed. The Government had tried to raise the money by other means, and the present plan was only adopted on the failure of other and better plans. The Government were certainly not inclined to suspend the works, for he should be very sorry to do so, not only for the sake of the contractors, but for the sake of the workpeople who were engaged under them, and he hoped the hon. member would withdraw his amendment.

Mr. RICHARDSON, in alluding to the expenditure for the works, the execution of which the Government were already pledged, stated that in the Northern Districts there were works that had been in abeyance ever since the last session of the old Council. He instanced the erection of a new gaol at Brisbane.

After some remarks from Mr. ROBERTSON and Mr. LESLIE,

Mr. DONALDSON withdrew his amendment, and a few remarks having been offered by Mr. FORSTER and Mr. RICHARDSON, the clause, as amended by an insertion authorising the raising of £400,000, was put and passed.

Clause 3, providing a mode of making out and signing Treasury bills, was put and passed.

Clause 4, providing that Treasury bills be numbered consecutively, in arithmetical progression, was put and passed.

Clause 5, providing how principal sums in bills are to be paid, was put and passed.

Clause 6, providing for date of bills and interest at a rate not exceeding fourpence per diem for every one hundred pounds.

Mr. PIDDINGTON said he thought the rate was not likely to be found sufficient to induce transactions in the colonial market. He did not see why the House should not consent to the amount being raised before it was actually wanted; but assuming from the observations of the hon. Treasurer that it was wanted, he feared the sum would not be raised under the rate proposed in the clause. On that account he would propose that five-pence be substituted for four-pence.

Mr. JONES thought the Government would not have any difficulty in raising from time to time, as it might be required, at the lower rate:—but if on a division the House assented to a higher rate Ministers would comply.

Mr. DONALDSON thought it would show a better appreciation of their own credit if they went into the market with an offer of the lowest interest approximating the market value. It showed a great weakness on the part of any Ministry to allow the interference of any such arrangement as that of the hon. member for Northumberland and Hunter, and he was surprised to hear the hon. Secretary for Finance and Trade giving it his assent.

Mr. JONES explained that he did not assent to it.

Mr. DONALDSON said he could scarcely think he was mistaken as to the nature of the hon. member's observations.

Mr. JONES stated that what he did say was that if the House assented to it, the Ministry would not have much reason to complain.

Mr. DONALDSON thought that three and a quarter would have been considered quite sufficient a year ago, though it might not be at the present time; however, the alteration suggested by the hon. member for Northumberland was beyond reason. A European authority upon such matters had given it as his opinion that the rate of interest offered by a borrower was to some extent a key to the value attached to the security to be given, and he thought the hon. Secretary for Finance and Trade had struck a great blow to the credit of this country; for he would find he had raised a storm that would not be easily quelled, should he adopt the rate proposed by the amendment, which was equivalent to seven per cent.—a storm which would combine the indignation of all holders of existing debentures and the creditors of Government generally. He contended it was a suicidal policy, whatever facilities it might at first appear to afford the borrowers, and he hoped the Government would throw the whole weight of their opposition against the scheme.

Mr. PIDDINGTON rose to reply to some of the observations made by Mr. Donaldson, and, in the course of his remarks, designated the course of argument adopted by the honorable gentleman as "balderdash."

The CHAIRMAN called the honorable member to order, who thereupon withdrew the offensive term, substituting instead the word "nonsense."

Mr. PIDDINGTON proceeded to address the House in defence of his former arguments for the substitution of five per cent for *four*, as proposed by the Government.

Mr. J. CAMPBELL followed in support of the view taken by Mr. Piddington.

Mr. GORDON was opposed to the increase of the per centage, as he conceived that, by such a proceeding, the Government would be doing a manifest injury to the public creditors of the present time. He would not oppose the bill, but at the same time he was satisfied that the policy it was intended to carry out was a bad one. He was opposed to the increase of a rate of interest for temporary loans, though he did not believe they would be temporary loans after all. By-and-by they would be made permanent loans, and there would ultimately be no means forthcoming to meet them.

Mr. FORSTER agreed with the views expressed by the honorable member for South Riding. He advocated the simpler mode of borrowing on interest in preference to the mode proposed by the bill—a rate of interest between the lender and borrower, and an interest raised upon debentures. A simple mode of interest would enlarge the field of competition, while, on the other hand, the double transaction would narrow the field to a small number of speculators.

Mr. JONES replied to some of Mr. Donaldson's arguments, and, in support of his proposed mode of raising money, and paying interest thereon, instanced the example laid down by the English Government in similar cases.

Mr. DONALDSON contended there was no analogy between this and the English Government in the case in point. The English Government raised money on an increase of centage on emergencies, and with the assurance that the loan so raised would be paid at the end of a year out of the current revenue for the year. The Government here did not propose to borrow with such an expectation—no; but to pay that loan off they would have to raise another loan. This was his great ground of objection. If they saw a chance of paying the debt off at the end of a year—which they did not—he would not oppose it. He looked upon it, however, as the commencement of a longer loan.

Mr. IRVING followed in support of the view entertained by the hon. member for the South Riding. He warned the Government to pause before they went further in the matter, and recommended that they should issue debentures to raise money in the colony until they got their exchequer relieved—a plan which would relieve the colony from competition with the trading community. He predicted that if the Government pursued the proposed course, before the money raised was paid off, they would have to pay as high as 8 or 10 per cent. interest on it.

Mr. COWPER agreed with Mr. Donaldson that it was not desirable that they should offer a higher rate of interest than was proposed by the bill. They now wanted a temporary loan, and he defied any man to say what the state of the money market in England would be in twelve months; it was as likely that the money market there would be favourable, as unfavourable. The money was wanted to enable the Government to proceed with necessary public works, which would be carried out as promptly as possible. He did not apprehend the sudden rise in the rate of interest some honorable members seemed to think would take place.

The CHAIRMAN put the question—the lesser sum first—which was carried without a division.

Clause 7, "Defaced Bills may be exchanged."

Clause 8, "Treasury Bills current for taxes, &c., and for Crown land purchases and Crown rents."

Clause 9, application of moneys raised by Treasury Bills.

Clause 10, provisions for paying off bills.

Clause 11, "Appointment of officers to pay of bills."

Clause 12, Colonial Treasurer may contract with persons to circulate bills. Counterfeiting bills to be forgery and punished with extreme penalty.

Clause 13, "No fees to be taken."

Clause 14, "Fraction of a penny not payable for interest."

Clause 15, provision for bills lost, &c.

Clause 16, "all Treasury Bills issued under this Act which shall be paid off, shall be cancelled."

Clause 17, "counterfeiting a Treasury Bill to be treated as felony."

Clause 18, "commencement and short title" were passed without discussion.

The House then resumed, and the Chairman reported the bill with amendments. The report was adopted, and the third reading of the bill was made an order of the day for to-morrow (this day).

CROWN LANDS BILL.

On the motion of Mr. MURRAY, the Speaker left the chair, and the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, for the consideration of this bill in detail.

Mr. COX submitted the following specific motion, the insertion of which he recommended immediately after clause 5:—"Any Crown lands may be lawfully granted in fee simple to any public company incorporated for the purpose of constructing railways, such lands to be not greater in extent than two square miles on either side of such contemplated railway. Provided that nothing herein contained shall entitle such company to any such land without the consent of the Legislature first obtained." His object was to effect the alienation of the lands without competition. It appeared to him that the country must wait a very long time, if the Government were to be alone looked to for the construction of railways, and he preferred the plan of railway management carried out in America. His immediate object was, to prove the willingness of the Government to concede the lands for the public works.

Mr. MURRAY thought it desirable that the motion should be brought before the House in a separate form, and he hoped the hon. member would consent to withdraw it. There was no necessary connection between it and the measure before the House. He must say, for his own part, he was not unfavourable to it, and if any measure of the kind could be carried out, no doubt it would be of great advantage. But so many points would be involved that it would be desirable to have a bill, which would be of considerable length, and he should therefore be compelled to vote against the motion.

Mr. DONALDSON requested the Chairman would read the motion again, as it appeared to be of a very extraordinary character.

The CHAIRMAN having read the motion,

Mr. DONALDSON exclaimed against the absurdity of the proposed provision for the two square miles.

Mr. JONES explained that the provisions of such a measure as the one proposed must be made subject to the approval of the Legislature.

Mr. COX, in reply, said it would certainly be the duty of hon. members to make such amendments to his proposal as they thought proper, and not by any means to throw it out on account of its defective wording.

The motion was at length withdrawn.

On the motion that the 6th clause stand part of the bill (its object being to provide for the survey and classification of Crown lands),

Mr. FORSTER said he had understood the hon. member at the head of the Government to have distinctly stated his intention to give up the classification.

Mr. MARTIN was quite sure the hon. member never thought of giving up the classification of town and suburban lands, whatever he might have done in reference to country and agricultural lands.

Mr. ROBERTSON having made some remarks, which were inaudible in the gallery,

Mr. MURRAY said hon. members must exercise their discretion in opposition to any measure submitted to the House, and he should be glad to see them do so.

Mr. DICKSON thought it would be well to delay this clause until subsequent clauses had been taken into consideration.

Mr. THOMAS RUSDEN was not willing to consent to the proposed classification. He moved that the discussion on the clause be postponed.

Mr. MARKS said this clause bound the House to nothing; a mere classification was proposed, and it was for the House to decide what that classification should be.

Mr. SUTTOR contended there must be a clause appointing classification.

Mr. GORDON referred to an expression in which the classification was spoken of as having been defined. Whatever support he could give to the bill he would give, but he would not consent to any undefined classification.

Mr. COX considered that if, as was signified, they were making a mistake in this, they had made just as great a mistake in reference to the fourth clause.

Mr. W. MACLEAY contended there had been no previous mention of classification set forth.

Mr. JONES said the intention of the interpretation clause was to define the classes. It would be for the House to decide what the classification should be, and that they would assimilate the conditions of classification.

Mr. IRVING approved of the measure of classification.

Mr. HAY thought some amendment in the wording of this clause might be advisable, considering that the word "classes" first occurred in the sixth clause.

Mr. FORSTER spoke for the postponement of the clause. If the House passed it they would commit themselves to the remaining clauses. He thought there was a possibility of an arrangement which might be agreed to by the House, and which would supersede the necessity of selling the public lands in distinct classes.

Mr. MURRAY consented to the postponement of the consideration of the clause.

Clause 7 provided as follows:—"All Crown lands intended to be sold shall be put up for public auction at such places and times to be notified by advertisement in the *Gazette* as the Governor in Council shall direct. And the minimum upset prices per acre shall be as follows:—Of town lands, eight pounds—of suburban lands, two pounds—of agricultural lands, one pound—of country lands, five shillings. Provided that in any such advertisement relating either to town lands or suburban lands the Governor in Council may fix the upset price at any higher amounts respectively."

Mr. MARKS moved that the words "of agricultural lands, one pound," be struck out.

Mr. T. G. RUSDEN opposed the clause.

Mr. ROBERTSON moved, as an amendment, that the words "without condition for residence and cultivation" be inserted after the word "sold" in the first line. He admitted that it was inconvenient to discuss the matter in committee, and that was the reason he had attempted to bring the resolutions embodying this principle before the House. He believed that no land law would work well unless they had a provision that *people could go in and take* the land without waiting for survey. He was surprised to find no provision of the kind was made in the Land Bill, especially when he remembered that the Colonial Secretary, when in opposition, had attempted to pass resolutions of a similar kind. He considered, if all the principal questions in the bill had been discussed with the Speaker in the chair, it would have been much the best course. He thought however they were justified in voting for the second reading of the bill; it was only for the second clause that had been passed. It was in order to carry out the new clauses that he intended to introduce, that he was obliged to move this amendment on this clause. He was surprised that hon. members should complain of their wishing to give the small agriculturists pieces of land for settlement. Every one knew that here the people could not get the land on account of the humbug of the survey department. It would be seen that it was necessary to strike these words out of the clause, or the new clauses could not form a subsequent part of the bill. The object of these clauses was to enable any person to go in and without survey take possession of land, but in order to prevent jobbing, they would be obliged to fix a residence on the land so taken up. It would also be seen that the parties buying would not be allowed to take up their title for five years, and that they would be obliged to pay 25 per cent. deposit, and it also provided that the holders of the land must reside for that term on the land.

Mr. SUTTOR objected to the new clauses, proposed by the hon. member. He felt convinced that the majority of the people in the colony were in favour of the auction system.

Mr. DENIEHY said the clauses proposed by the hon. member were to enable the small agriculturalists to obtain pieces of land without competition, and maintained that they would not interfere with the principles of the present bill.

Mr. BOWMAN objected to the proposed clauses, because he considered the plan was impracticable, and could not be carried out.

Mr. GARLAND opposed the clause, contending that this was not an agricultural colony, and that it would always have to look to its neighbours for agricultural supplies.

Mr. DICKSON thought the auction system of sale had been the great cause of evil in the country, and he should oppose that system in this bill. That system put the poor and the rich man on the same footing, and this ought not to be the case; for his own part he cared not if the lands were given away so long as the colony could induce their settlement.

Mr. FLOOD supported the sale by auction, considering that its advantages had been so great as to render it unnecessary for him and any other in that House to go at great length into the subject. The resolutions put forward by the hon. member, Mr. Robertson, were nothing more than clap-trap, and were not at all such as to carry out the objects that the hon. member had in view. The hon. member then went into the details of Mr. Robertson's resolutions, showing that they would be entirely fallacious when they came to be carried out. As far as his judgment went, the only way to get the lands of the colony settled was first to provide the means for farmers to bring their produce to market, and any other system was a delusion and a farce. As a squatter, he was quite ready to allow any number of persons to take up fifty or a hundred acres on his run. They should have the land for nothing and some little assistance from himself; but the difficulty had been, not to get land, but to get persons to occupy it, for men would not leave town to go up the country. He had no lease for any of his runs, nor had he ever applied for one, for he was quite satisfied with his position, and quite certain that the country would keep faith with all who had entered into contracts with it. As to the boon that was proposed to be given to the squatters, by allowing them to take a section of land, he thought that very few cared much about purchasing more land about their runs than as much as would include their homesteads. The allowance of the section then at the reduced rate under the bill of five shillings, was quite sufficient; and the squatters moreover ought to take up one position or other, either secure certainty of tenure or a reduction of the price of land. They could never expect to get both of these together. He hardly thought that House competent to deal with this question; but when he looked at the speeches delivered on the question out of that House, he found they so contradicted each other as to give still less hope of settling the question than there was even in that House. He stated his decisive objection to any system of credit being introduced in the land sales of this country. Such a system might be availed of by the rich man as well as the poor one, and then much of the advantage contemplated would be lost. Besides this, it would lead to the greatest mischief to that House, since they would have country constituencies making it a test to candidates that they should pledge themselves to use all their exertions to remove the liabilities that their constituents were under. This had been the case with the quit-rent charge, and would be the same under a credit system if adopted. He did not conceive this to be a party question, because he considered that in so important a matter both sides of the House should join in order to produce a good measure. As a new system of immigration, he suggested that to every person who came into the colony at his own expense, or to any persons who introduced men at their expense, remission tickets should be handed according to the amount expended, to be available in the purchase of land. By such means they would have good men out, without that unnecessary waste of money that the system of the sale of debentures had entailed. Differing from the hon. member (Mr. Robertson), as well as from most other hon. members of that House, he felt it due to himself to make this explanation of his views, promising not often to trespass on the House during the progress of the bill. There were some amendments he should propose when the proper time came; at the same time, if the House were against him, he should bow to their decision and endeavour, as far as lay in his power, to make the bill a good one.

Mr. ROBERTSON again spoke at some length in favour of his scheme, particularly applying to the objections urged by the hon. member, Mr. Flood.

Mr. MACARTHUR rebutted an assertion of the hon. member for Argyle, that people in America would buy land without its first having been put up at auction. To show that this was a fallacy, he quoted from the Annual Message of 1845, which went on to argue that, in consequence of the competition of large capitalists the small cultivators were bought out. He contended, however, that the abolition of the auction system in the sale of land would be the worst thing that could ever happen the poor man in this colony.

Mr. PIDDINGTON maintained that, although the auction system existed in America, it was virtually inoperative in practice. He was sorry that he could not agree with the resolutions of the hon. member for the three counties. In the first place, because he was only in favour of non-competition to the extent of lots not exceeding 80 acres, in order that the small cultivators might have an opportunity of becoming possessed of small farms; and, in the second place, because the resolutions involved certain restrictions which, in his opinion, could result in no practical good.

Mr. T. RUSDEN thought the clauses proposed by the hon. member for the three counties had at least the merit of simplicity, inasmuch as they required no surveys, which would save the Government a great deal of expense; they allowed the land to be taken up in any quantities and by any persons, whether sly-grogsellers or cattle-stealers, and on terms of five years credit, which would afford plenty of time for occupants to consider the expediency of repudiation. (Laughter.) He was, in fact, opposed to every principle in the proposed clauses.

Mr. FORSTER said he was partially in favour of the resolutions before the committee, that was so far as they imposed the conditions of residence and cultivation, and permitted occupancy prior to survey. It was well known that at present the interminable delays experienced in the matter of surveys formed the chief difficulty to the purchase and occupation of the Crown lands. Any thing which would tend to obviate this difficulty must confer an immense advantage upon the country, and he thought his hon. friend (Mr. Robertson) was entitled to considerable credit for attempting to bring forward a remedy. With regard, however, to the principle of deferred payments he was unable to agree with his hon. friend. But he did agree that an occupation right should be tolerated. The person who first discovered land, and settled upon it, was the person who really gave the State a *property* in it, and had consequently a prior claim of occupancy. For this reason he was to a certain extent in favour of the pre-emptive right, but he would not permit it to operate beyond the purchase of a homestead.

Mr. DENIEHY quoted from an Act of the United States, passed in 1815, to show that the main principles of the hon. member's (Mr. Robertson) resolutions had been long recognised in that country.

Mr. DALLEY contended that the American system at no time recognised the principles involved in a portion of Mr. Robertson's resolutions. He would give every encouragement to the settlement of small capitalists on the land, but he doubted very much whether it was sound policy to encourage persons to settle on the land who had *no* capital; for while they were unable to make use of it themselves they prevented others from making use of it, and thus the nation sustained an injury. (The hon. member quoted celebrated authorities in support of his arguments.) On the whole, he was opposed to Mr. Robertson's resolutions, although to a certain extent he agreed with the principle of deferred payments.

Mr. HAY thought that if the discussions in that House were of a more practical character much more advantage would be obtained from them; for he felt persuaded that there was a sufficient number of gentlemen in the House, of experience and practical acquaintance with the matter, to initiate a system which would be beneficial to the country. It would end in nothing but disappointment if they allowed themselves to be led away by what they imperfectly knew of the position and practice of America. The occupation clause given in the American land law was very different from that of the hon. member for the three counties, and was limited to the occupation of lands which had been surveyed not only before they were sold, but before settlement had been effected. That might be a good plan for America or for this country, but it was not identical or even similar to the plan of the hon. member (Mr. Robertson). He (Mr. Hay) could not conceive how any one who knew the differences of circumstances could quote the example of the United States. He thought there ought to be a continuous survey of the lands, and that alone would be sufficient to induce the settlement and population of the country, and enable the people to make their roads and railways, and obtain all the advantages of a settled population. There had always been a tendency to throw the odium of obstructing settlement upon one class of the community, the squatters; but he should never give up his opinion that they themselves had been most valuable agents in forwarding the extension of its settlement. He did not think it would be for the benefit of the country to adopt the principles embodied in the motion of the hon. member, and he should therefore vote against it. It embodied three of the worst principles that could be found for interrupting the settlement of any country, the auction system, deferred payments, and its scattering mode of settling the country. With regard to the mode in which that would operate the hon. mover must himself be in doubt, for it was impossible he could ever carry out the object he had in introducing his scheme. The small settler could sell his title, and by that means alienate the land from the purpose for which facilities were given to obtain it; and when the temptation which was offered to men of very limited means to enter upon an holding under the terms proposed, it would be found that no security could be found that the conditions would be carried out. Besides that, it would be most embarrassing to the Survey Department, and it was to a proper administration of that department that the country must look to have the settlement of her lands facilitated. By its means they might provide for all comers, and although in particular instances there might be inconveniences, they must take the balance of good and evil; if on the whole they considered the matter carefully, the advantages to be derived from continuous surveys of block of land in proper size, which should be left open for purcase, there would be little difficulty in choosing which plan was deserving of adoption. The provision for bona fide occupation would also, he thought, prove a failure, for under that system it would be found that a greater accuracy of survey would be necessary than at present. As to the principle of deferred payments which was embodied in the motion, he entirely disapproved of it, and he could not see how the hon. member for Murray could remain undecided upon that matter, as the principle must always be the same—a bad one. That hon. gentleman was quite decided upon most other points involved in the question, and he (Mr. Hay) thought the hon. member was one of those who ought to guide public opinion rather than wait to be led by it. He had no doubt that the principle of deferred payment was a bad one, and inconvenient in every way, and prejudicial to the settlement of the country. He could not see anything in the motion to reconcile him to vote in its favour.

Mr. EGAN was astonished to find every squatter in the House, to a man, opposed to the provisions of the clause. It was to him the plainest and simplest possible; and it was a plan upon which the squatters themselves had obtained their lands. If parties did not choose to avail themselves of these provisions, they would have an opportunity of falling back upon the auction system.

Mr. T. RUSDEN, after a few words, moved an adjournment.

Mr. JONES trusted the House would come to a decision with reference to the insertion of the proposed words before adjourning.

Mr. FAUCETT urged the adjournment.

Mr. HAY thought it better to pass one set of resolutions a night than to do nothing at all. If they had to go on with this bill and to vote the supplies, they must be prepared to sit till an early hour in the morning. (Hear hear, from Mr. COWPER.)

Mr. GORDON supported the adjournment, feeling sure there must be a count out if they continued.

Mr. DENIEHY and Mr. MARKS also spoke in support of the adjournment.

Mr. DALLEY did not think the House would be more prepared for dealing with the clause another night.

Mr. MURRAY regretted this discussion had taken place. The principle of the clause before them with reference to the price of land had been quite overlooked, and it did not appear at all necessary to go into the question of the honorable member's amendment. He had therefore refrained from speaking upon it, because it was beside the principle involved in the clause.

Mr. JONES said the Government wished the House to come to some determination as to the amendment proposed by the honorable member to-night, and to-morrow they could decide whether the clause should pass or not.

Mr. COWPER referred to the terms of the hon. gentleman's amendment, with reference to the insertion of certain words, which he (Mr. Cowper) intended to vote against.

The question for adjournment was then put and negatived on a division: ayes, 11; noes, 23.

Amid general cries of question from both sides of the House, Mr. ROBERTSON persisted in again addressing himself to the committee.

After some time the amendment was put and negatived, by a majority of 26 to 6.

The House resumed, and the Chairman, having reported progress, got leave to sit again to-morrow.

POSTPONEMENTS.

Mr. FAUCETT postponed the question standing in his name, till to-morrow. Mr. BARKER postponed till Tuesday next the motion standing in his name.

SUPPLY.

On the motion of Mr. JONES the resumption of the committee on supply was postponed till to-morrow.

STANDING ORDERS COMMITTEE.

Mr. FORSTER moved that Mr. Arnold and Mr. Robertson be members of the Standing Orders Committee.

Mr. SCOTT seconded the motion.

Mr. COWPER suggested the postponement of the motion in consequence of the late hour of the night. He looked upon the motion as conveying a want of confidence in the present members of the committee referred to.

Mr. DALLEY supported the motion.

Mr. MARTIN hoped the House would not agree with the motion, as no grounds had been advanced by the honorable mover why the honorable members named should be added to the Standing Orders Committee.

Mr. FORSTER was surprised at the opposition of the Government to the motion—an opposition he had not encountered in himself until he had found it his duty to vote against the Government.

The motion was put and carried.

LANDS BEYOND THE SETTLED DISTRICTS.

Mr. PIDDINGTON moved, "That an address be presented to the Governor-General, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House, a return of all the waste lands of the Crown held under lease or license beyond the settled districts of the colony, from the date of the proclamation of the Orders in Council on 17th October, 1847, to the present time, shewing in alphabetical order—the names of all the applicants for leases or licenses in each year—the names of all the runs—the district in which the run is situated—the supposed extent of the run—the total number respectively of sheep and cattle assessed thereon by the commissioner—the amount of assessment money received from each run since the enactment 20th Vict. No. 39—the amount of annual rent payable on each run at the present time."

Mr. SCOTT seconded the motion.

Mr. MURRAY expressed the willingness of the Government to furnish the returns asked for.

The motion was then put and carried.

TRUST FUNDS SECURITY BILL.

The committal of this bill was postponed till Tuesday next.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES AMENDMENT BILL.

This bill was read a third time and passed.

The House adjourned at five minutes to twelve o'clock till three o'clock to-morrow (this day).

ELECTION OF ALDERMEN.

THE scrutiny of votes for Aldermen to serve in the City Council, in place of the retiring eight officers, took place at the Town Hall yesterday morning, soon after ten o'clock. There were not fifty people in attendance in front of the building, to hear the announcement of the result of the poll, at 12 o'clock; and very little enthusiasm was manifested at the giving forth, by the Mayor, of the several states of the poll, such as they were, under scrutiny, at the close of the election. They were as follows:—

FITZ ROY WARD.
Thomas Spence 319
Michael Golden 203
522
Majority for Spence, 116.

COOK WARD.
Samuel Smithers 182
Benjamin James 134
316
Majority for Smithers, 48.

MACQUARIE WARD.
George Smith 132
J. Caldwell 125
George Hill 7
264
Majority for Smith, 7.

DENISON WARD.
Neale 165
Austen Wilshire 9
174
Majority for Neale, 156.

GIPPS WARD.
William Thurlow 140
Walter Church 42
182
Majority for Thurlow, 98.

BOURKE WARD.
John Williams, unopposed 13

PHILLIP WARD.
Oatley 112
Broughton 15
127
Majority for Oatley, 97.

BRISBANE WARD.
O'Dowd 149
Pemell 148
297
Majority for O'Dowd, 1.

Mr. O'Dowd's election is open to annulment, a protest having been entered against his non-payment of arrears of city rates before nomination.

COURT OF REQUESTS.—£10 JURISDICTION.—The Court will resume its sittings at ten this morning with the trial of case No. 161, and will adjourn upon the hearing of case No. 240.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—We are happy to learn that his Excellency is rapidly recovering from the recent painful accident.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Muslins, Delaines, Cashmeres, Hollands, Towelling, Underclothing, Gloves, Carpeting, Matting.
MESSRS. FRITH AND PAYTEN.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Show Glasses, Tumblers, Earthenware, &c.
MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO.—At the Australian Auction Mart, at 11 o'clock, Boots and Shoes; at a quarter to 1, Weatherboard House and new Four-roomed Cottage.
MESSRS. MURIEL AND MILLER.—At their Rooms, No. 233, George-street, at 11 o'clock, Books.
MESSRS. BOWDEN AND THRELKELD.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Cottage and Ground, at Georgeville, between the Parramatta Road and the Newtown Road; Shop and Dwellinghouse, on the Newtown Road; Two Two-storied Houses.
MR. A. POLACK.—At the Emporium, at 11 o'clock, Tea, Watches, Boots and Shoes, Rope, Furniture, Fowling Piece.
MR. H. FLEETWOOD.—At his Sale Yard, 291, Castlereagh-street, at 11 o'clock, Furniture, Cement, Beef and Pork, Potatoes, &c.
MESSRS. PURKIS AND LAMBERT.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Sugars.
MR. J. G. COHEN.—At the Glebe, at 11 o'clock, Unexpired Term of Lease, Slaughter-houses and Outbuildings.
MESSRS. MARTYN AND SCHRODER.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carriages, Gigs, Drays, &c.
MR. W. NEWELL.—On the Premises, Newtown, back of Mr. Webber's, at 12 o'clock, Furniture and Effects.
MR. G. KENT.—On the Premises, No. 55, Yurong-street, Woolloomooloo, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, &c.
MR. S. WOOLLER.—At the Horse Repository, George-street, at 2 o'clock, Horses, Drays, Spring-carts, Gigs, &c.
MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At the Produce Stores, Circular Quay, at 11 o'clock, Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides, &c.
MESSRS. MOORE.—At the Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Drapery, Slops, Boots, &c.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Wednesday Evening.

BUSINESS during the three days of this week has been dull. It is understood that orders to a large amount have been sent down to Melbourne, Sydney buyers being anxious to avail themselves of the low range of prices at which almost all import goods are at the present time.

Bear's Weekly Circular, dated Melbourne, November 24th, reports as follows:—

Money and Share Market.—We have no change to report in the rate of interest of money on mortgage. We have negotiated on country property at 10 per cent., which is the current rate on undeniable security. For city property, with a large margin, a lower rate might be obtained. In the share market, offers have been made for a large number of Hobson's Bay Railways at 75 without new issue, at which rate a large sale has been effected during the week, but the offer was declined. In other stock, we are not aware of any change.

Landed Property.—A good deal of city and suburban property has been sold during the week; for the former very good prices have been realised. There was one day's sale by the Crown, when 43 suburban and 5 country lots were submitted for sale. The attendance was very large, and the competition brisk. The whole of the lots realised high prices.

Stock and Stations.—We have sold a small station in the Western Port District, the "Panty Gurn Gurn," with 150 head of cattle, for £750; and the "Welleregang" and "Indie" stations on the Upper Murray, New South Wales, are reported to have changed hands with 3000 head of cattle, and 100 horses (without muster), for £21,000. Store cattle of good descriptions are still in fair enquiry. Store sheep continue in enquiry, holders are asking higher rates. 18,000 wethers have been sold, delivered at Darling Downs, at 11s 3d.

Horse Market.—Messrs. Dougharty and Co. report—That the market was better last week, and the demand for strong horses for draught purposes continues good. They disposed of two lots from the country, 20 head broken in at from £20 to £60, averaging nearly £30. Also some medium colts, 20 head, ranging from £10 to £25 10s. There seems to be less demand for the middle class of unbroken stock, at least prices have declined considerably. Good saddle and harness horses are also much in demand and sell readily. Working bullocks sought after.

Cattle and Sheep Market.—The cattle market this week has been fully supplied, and the demand being very limited had caused a further reduction in prices. We quote prime quality at 25s to 27s 6d per 100 lbs., or from £8 10s to £11 10s; second quality, 20s per 100 lbs., or from £5 10s to £7 10s per head. Number in the market, about 1000. Sheep—a very full supply, of quality principally good. First quality, 20s to 23s per head; second quality, 18s. Ewes, 14s to 17s. One lot of good shorn wethers brought about 16s. Number about 7500. Lambs—an over supply, which sold at about 12s to 14s per head. Calves—a fair supply, which fetched about 30s to 80s per head.

Flour and Corn Market.—The *Journal of Commerce* reports that there is not very much doing in flour, but the country demand is getting rather better, whilst holders have not again reduced their demands; and we quote best Adelaide town brands £18, country brands £17. At auction, city mills fetched £17 10s, but some old Chilian flour was sold at £14 5s. The panic in flour has rather subsided, but in oats it continues, and some holders are forcing them at auction at almost any price. Californian have been positively sold at 3s 11d. We consider the following about to-day's values; Scotch, 4s 3d; Irish, 4s 9d; Calcutta, 4s 6d; Californian are held for 6s. Gram is worth £12 to £13. Good oatmeal is wanted, there being very little in the market. The millers' quotations are: fine flour, £19; seconds, £17; Chilian, £17 per ton; bran, 1s 9d per bushel; wheat, 7s to 7s 6d per bushel.

Wool Market.—Messrs. R. Goldsborough and Co. report: The wool sale at our stores, on Thursday, was more numerously attended than on any former occasion this season. At the commencement a slight dulness was evident, and several lots were passed, but as the sale proceeded more competition was manifested and out of 1448 bales offered, 1142 were disposed of at a slight decline on last week's quotations. The lots of greasy passed at the commencement were sold privately afterwards at satisfactory prices.

The latest intelligence from New York suggests some curious considerations regarding the conditions on which English capital is invested in America. The *Times*, in its money article of 10th September, in directing attention to this subject, observes:

The amount of American securities held here can merely be conjectured. Five years back it was thought to be nearly sixty millions sterling, and it may now be eighty or a hundred millions. Until the approach of the Russian war they almost all paid large and regular dividends, but the ability of the various railway and other companies to raise fresh money as it was wanted on second, third, and fourth mortgages in London, having then received a check, there has since been a constant downward tendency, until perhaps two-thirds of the weaker sort have gone into comparative insolvency. For a time, when distributions could no longer be made from capital, the device was hit upon of what are called scrip dividends, and as these cost nothing they were always on a liberal scale. The accounts usually showed to the shareholders that there was a profit of about ten per cent., but, unfortunately, the cash balance had invariably been absorbed through some temporary and accidental circumstances. The gain was therefore handed over to them in paper, redeemable a year or two hence. The plan, however, although it was at first thought to be all right, failed upon repetition to satisfy the hunger of the parties interested; and probably many of our Birmingham theorists have received, from experience in this respect, the first blow to their ideas regarding the nature and functions of money. At last, in a number of instances, exposure became unavoidable, examples of deception, fraud, and repudiation abounded on all sides, and prices even of the leading undertakings went to a point which showed that in the minds of the public, years of economy and good management would be requisite to restore any of them to a solid position. Thus far the result had, perhaps, been little other than might have been expected. It was the old story of the State loans over again. Any honorable member of Congress or Assembly coming over to England had only to make a demand large enough, and he could get all he wanted. He would go to a leading ironmaster, give a heavy order for rails, pay about 30 or 40 per cent. above their value, and trust to this gentleman for the disposal, through brokers and others tempted by a noble per centage, of such amount of stocks and bonds as might be deemed appropriate for the moment. The next and each succeeding year the process might, of course, be repeated, since the prosperity of the part already constructed rendered extensions of all kinds indispensable. But it was to have been supposed that experience dearly purchased would at length have generated some prudence. Apparently, however, our people are incurable. The last railway concern that has broken down is the Michigan Southern, and it is said that only a few months have elapsed since the President paid a visit to the English shareholders, and induced them considerably to extend their commitments. Still, instances of this kind are as nothing compared with the wholesale apathy exhibited. Incredible as it may seem, our 80 millions or more of American securities are left to take their chance, without the holders knowing or learning anything about them except from the managing parties. The railway companies issue reports only once a-year, usually of the most vague description, and no accounts of what passes at their meetings transpire. Everything is taken for granted, and each individual English holder assumes that some other holder, by whom, perhaps, he was first led into the investment, keeps careful watch. Unlike those of any other country, the majority of the leading speculators of New York are devoted to the task of depreciating the national credit. Whether this arises from the extent to which American liabilities are held by foreigners need not be discussed. A large body of active persons are known to be associated for the purpose; they influence the Press to work out their views, and are alleged, not merely to operate with a joint capital, but to hold regular meetings, and permanently to retain legal advisers, whose chief vocation it may be assumed is to discover points that may enable the validity of each kind of security to be called in question, and thus to create universal distrust. They are also said to succeed in a vast number of instances in getting their own creatures into the control of companies, ostensibly supporting or opposing them as may best suit their tactics in each particular case. Each new revelation of fraud is hailed as a triumph, and such directors and shareholders as may show any disposition to take advantage of technicalities to defeat all equitable claims, instead of being hooted from the Exchange, find a circle of admirers. Of course this state of things would end, or be greatly mitigated, if the stock and bond holders were to exercise vigilance. In most instances the proceedings are so notorious and the laxity of management so complete and long-continued that English investors, if they had any rational agent on the spot, could not fail to be warned. But there is no London Committee of American stockholders, and, apparently, no possibility of forming one. Yet something should be done if possible to remedy the evil. Some persons will say the best remedy will be found by an avoidance of American investments altogether; but this, although it seems likely enough to be brought about unless the respectable portion of the American mercantile community can contrive to influence public opinion, is not a result that any one anxious for the advancement of the best interests of both countries would wish to see take place. No field for the employment of capital is superior to that of the United States, and the sympathies of business beget a universal disposition here to seek it and trust to it. Under such circumstances it is deplorable, that owing to a want of concerted action among honest portions of the two communities, a depraved minority should command all the channels of enterprise, and render confidence impossible.

LEA and PERRINS' celebrated Worcestershire Sauce, pronounced by connoisseurs to be the only good sauce, and applicable to every variety of dish. Extract of a letter from a medical gentleman at Madras, to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—"Tell LEA and PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.

L. and P. having discovered that several of the foreign markets have been supplied with spurious imitations of their WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, the labels of which closely resemble those of the genuine sauce, and in one or more instances in the names of L. and P. forged, they have deemed it their duty to caution the public, and to request purchasers to see that the names of LEA and PERRINS are upon the wrapper, label, stopper, and bottle.

L. and P. further gives notice that they will proceed against any one who may infringe upon their right, either by manufacturing or vending such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of such infringements.

Wholesale and for exportation by the proprietors, LEA and PERRINS, Worcester; CROSSE and BLACKWELL, and other oilmen and merchants, London.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
Ale, Worthington and Robinson's, just landed
Ale and porter, bottled, Marzetti, Byass, and Cosens
Brandy, Martell and case ditto, whisky
Rum, Jamaica, B.P., and Mauritius white spirit, 10 to 50 o.p.
Geneva and old tom, in wood and bottle
Port and sherry wines, champagne, Jacquesson
Marzetti's cyder, assorted liqueurs
Oilmen's stores, assorted
Fish, salmon, turbot, herrings, haddock
Fish, dried, in 6lb. tins, cod and skate
Sardines and American lobsters
Colman's starch, blue, and mustard, Liverpool soap
Currants, raisins, and Turkey figs
Tartaric acid, and carbonate soda
Three-bushel bags, woolpacks, and canvas tents
Champion's vinegar, black pepper
Kent hops, be mont candles, arrowroot and sago
American tobacco, cutty pipes, opium
Sugar, Balli No. 1, Pampanga, and Mauritius counter
Teas, congou, oolong, twankay, and hysonskin
Saddlery, assorted, boots and shoes
Slops, blankets, shirtings, Irish linens
Drills, West of England cloths, and kerseymeres
Panama hats, &c.

J. and C. KEELE.
Hunter-street, Sydney.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, the most extensive and varied collection of ornamental trees and shrubs, flowering plants, fruit-trees, flower and vegetable seeds in the colony. Plants and seeds packed carefully for the country or neighbouring colonies. JOHN BAPTIST.

JUST LANDED, ex Merrington, 17 cases of Hats, Caps, and Hatting Materials, consisting of gentlemen's drab beaver, shell, and merino hats, extremely light and of the latest fashions; ladies' and gentlemen's Paris hats, ditto ditto; a large stock of gentlemen's superior white French felt hats, very suitable for the approaching hot weather; black, brown, and drab planters' ditto. New regulation caps, and ornaments for military and naval officers. Every description of hats and caps made to order. B. MOUNTCASTLE, Manufacturer and Importer, George-street; and 48, Market-street.—Business closed at seven, Saturday excepted.

WINDOW GLASS, all sizes, cheaper than any other house in Sydney, at RAPHAEL'S, George-street.

ON SALE, BY THE UNDERSIGNED,—
Child's night lights
West India arrowroot
Price and Ogilvie's Belmont candles
Kent hops, tapioca
Pure sperm candles
Pearl sago, sago flour
Nelson's gelatine
Wine and soda water corks
Imperial and bag cap paper
Turkey and Patna opium
Patent medicines
Fine Florence oil, in jars
Patna rice, dried apples,
Turpentine, linseed oil
Sulphuric, nitric, and muriatic acid
Townsend's sarsaparilla
Canary and carraway seed
Scotch confectionary
Hemp, rape, and maw seed
Tartaric acid, carbonate soda
Salad oil, pints, half-pints, and quarts
Eau de cologne
Batty's pickles and preserves
Salmon, sardines
Patras currants, Eleme raisins, in boxes
Champion's No. 24 vinegar
Essence lemon and bergamotte
Oil cloves and peppermint, &c., &c.
FOSS, SON, and CO., 70, Pitt-street North.

ON SALE, by the undersigned—
Bottled ale and porter
Lowndes' old tom (new label)
Cyder, in 1-dozen cases
Hill and Jones' biscuits
Candles (superior, full weight)
Oilmen's stores
Ling fish, in 1 and 2 cwt. tin-lined cases
Bottled fruits
Saddlery (ladies' and gentlemen's)
Manchester goods
Slops, in every variety
Plain and fancy doeskins
Women's underclothing
Men's, women's, and children's boots and shoes
Hosiery and haberdashery
Eau de Cologne
Soda ash, &c., &c., &c.
J. T. ARMITAGE and CO., 66, King-street West.

WINES and SPIRITS on SALE, by the undersigned—
Ports and sherries, in wood and bottle
Champagne and claret, Giesler's and others
Brandy in wood—Martell, Hennessey, Wine Growers, Maretts, Sazerac, and other brands
Case brandy
West India rum, strong, and 10 per cent. o.p.
Geneva—Key & JDKZ, cases and halves
Whisky—Campelltown, &c., in cask and case
Old tom, in bottle bottled beer liqueurs, &c., &c.
KIRCHNER and CO.

FOR SALE by the undersigned, small round Spars, suitable for studdingsail booms, from 30 to 40 feet, at 20s. each. JOSIAH WEST, mast maker.

LEECHES.—Turon Leeches are now obtainable at W. T. PINHEY'S (late Morgan's), Pitt-street.

PRIME SEED POTATOES, 5s. per cwt., at WILLIAM WALKER and CO.'s, Union Wharf, adjoining Market Wharf.

ON SALE by the undersigned, in convenient package suitable for country or other wholesale buyers—
Arrowroot, Bermuda and South Sea Island
Ground sago, Hard's foot
Robinson's groats and barley
Gelatine, Swinbourne's, Nelson's, and Bell's
Isinglass, cut and book
Ginger—Jamaica, Cochin, and Barbadoes
Ginger, ground, and ground mixed spices
Cloves, nutmegs, cassia, and allspice
Holloway's pills and ointment
Townshend's sarsaparilla, James' blister
Rowland's macassar oil, odonto, and other preparations
Rimmel's, Gosnell's, Richardson's, and other assorted perfumery
Jujubes, and confectionary of all kinds
Spanish liquorice, Fullwood's annatto
Cream tartar, tartaric acid, pearlash
Bluestone, saltpetre, sulphur
Turpentine, linseed oil, raw and boiled
Castor and salad oil, in bottle and bulk
Opium, Patna and Turkey
Seidlitz, lemonade, and gingerbeer powders
Wax vestas, assorted cases
Essence lemon, oil peppermint. And
Drugs and chemicals, of all kinds.
EDWARD YOUNGMAN and CO., Pitt-street.

COALS, FIREWOOD, COKE, and CHARCOAL, always on hand, and delivered to any part of the city and suburbs on the shortest notice. Orders by post punctually attended to. DUGUID and MANSON, Steam Saw Mills, Australian Agricultural Co.'s Wharf, Miller's Point.

FOR SALE, Two new Phaetons, best finish; one second-hand ditto; 1 clarence coach. To be seen at ROBERTSON'S, Coach Factory, 306 and 308, Pitt-street South.

PLATE GLASS.—Sole Depot of the Thames Plate Glass Company, Savoy, Strand, London, at the Stores of the undersigned. A complete assortment in all sizes, now on hand, up to 108 x 84. HAEGE and PRELL, Circular Quay.

TO SETTLERS AND STOREKEEPERS.—The undersigned have constantly on hand
Woolpacks, 10 to 10½ lbs.
Woolbagging, best maker
Bags
Sewing twine
Needles
Sheepshears, Wilkinson's and Sorby's
Sugar
Rice
Tea
Flour
Tobacco
Moleskin trousers
Scotch twill shirts
And every article requisite on a station.
JAMES MORT and CO., 36, Pitt-street.

PERUVIAN GUANO for SALE. Apply to THACKER, DANIEL, and CO., corner of George and Jamison streets.

TOMAGO COLLIERY, HUNTER RIVER.—On and after WEDNESDAY, October 28th, Coals of the very best quality will be supplied at the shoot at 13s. 6d. per ton. Apply to ROBERT GORDON, Tomago; or WILLIAM BROWN, surgeon, East Maitland.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—Parties desirous of subscribing to the HERALD can be supplied by the following recognized NEWS AGENTS, who are authorised to give their own receipts for payments:—

Messrs. Perdriau and Co.		Balmain
Mr. T. Lusty	...	Brickfield-hill
F. Larter	...	South Head Road
C. Fallick	...	Newtown
F. Maclean	...	Rushcutter's Bay
William Abraham	...	Windsor, Richmond, Wilberforce, and Pitt-Town
E. Mason	...	Parramatta
James Manfield	...	Smithfield
E. Goerts	...	Liverpool
Thomas Fisher	...	Campbelltown
George Pope	...	Kissing Point, Ryde
R. Blair	...	East and West Maitland
John Wisdom	...	Morpeth
E. Doherty	...	Raymond Terrace
C. Cottrell	...	Penrith, Emu, and St. Mary's
F. Codner	...	Petersham, and 402, Brickfield Hill
P. M'Grath	...	Longbottom, Concord, &c.
James Dole	...	Camperdown
W. Davey	...	North Shore
Peter Munro	...	No. 25, Woolloomooloo-st.
John Airs	...	Clyde-street, Miller's Poin
Thomas Grace	...	Near the Toll Bar, Waver
Mrs. Fleming	...	Postmistress, Pyrmont.
Bisho and Collum	...	Newcastle.

MONEY in all amounts advanced on Freehold Property. CHARLES H. LONG, Hunter-st., over Wilcox's.

MONEY.—Any amount LENT, on Farms and City Property. ROBERT FORBES, 170, Pitt-street.

£5000 TO LEND, at moderate interest. Apply to JOHN WANT, Osmond's Hotel, Pitt-street.

PAPERHANGINGS, in convenient packages, for going up country, of 300 pieces each, and to be sold cheap, at the Old Shop, corner of Brougham-place, Pitt-street.

ELLIOTT'S PURE SAGO FLOUR, prepared expressly for children and invalids. It affords more nourishment than any other description of farinaceous food, and will agree with the most delicate stomach. Sold wholesale and retail by ELLIOTT, 107, George-street, opposite the Bank of Australasia.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—Just received, and for SALE by the subscribers:—
15 single horse powers
4 double ditto, now much used for pumping on sheep stations, and also for driving machinery of any description not requiring greater power
23 double horse powers, with threshers and separators complete.
Also on hand, and for SALE—
Dried apples, butter, hams, cheese
Lobster, salmon, syrups
Beef, pork, barrels and half-barrels
American cook stoves, all makes
D handled R.P. American shovels
Long ditto ditto, axes, picks, axe and pick handles
Manila and English rope
American chairs, wood and willow ware, of all descriptions
Resin, pitch, cement, buckets, tubs
Weighing machines, all sizes
Hay or depot scales, 3 and 6 tons
Winnowing machines, ploughs, chaffcutters, &c., &c., &c.
WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Walker's Wharf.
Sydney, 22nd October.

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS, BUILDERS, and CONSUMERS GENERALLY.—To be SOLD, at very low rates, to close accounts,—
T. and G white and spruce pine, inch
Ditto white and pitch pine, 1¼ inch
Pitch pine, 1, 1¼, and 1½ inch., planed one side
Carpenters' boards, planed one and two sides
Half-inch, planed one side
Rough boards, all thicknesses
Masons' laths, pickets, and slating battens
Cement, warranted. And,
Hardwood, all dimensions.
Country orders will be promptly executed.
Address HENRY MOON, Walker's Wharf, Fort-street.

CHRISTMAS SUPPLIES!!—The undersigned has reduced his prices ten per cent., to families requiring first-class wines. J. C. PETERS, wholesale stores, Jamison-street.

J. C. PETERS has for SALE, 500 Casks Bottled Ale and Stout. Jamison-street Stores.

J. C. PETERS has on hand, 2000 dozen of that celebrated Montelado Sherry (low price).

ON SALE.—Now landing, ex Granite City, 100 Casks of Allsopp's Pale Ale, bottled in London, by Aspinall, expressly for private use. J. C. PETERS.

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500 DOZEN of Hennessy's old pale Brandy, two years in bottle, on SALE by J. C. PETERS.

BRANDIES.—Martell's, Hennessy's, Planatt's, and De Roy's, in hogsheads, quarters, and octaves, in and out of bond, on SALE by J. C. PETERS, next Bank of Australasia, George-street.

PRIME SEED OATS may be seen growing at WILLIAM WALKER and CO.'S, Union Wharf, next to Market Wharf.

ON SALE by the undersigned, ex Granite City.—
Brown paper, 24 x 30, in bales
Ditto ditto, 24 x 26, ditto
White ditto, 24 x 26, ditto
ANDERSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Sydney.

ON SALE, Salt Beef and Pork, tierces and barrels. D. COOPER and CO.

ON SALE.—Just landed, one of Morgan's patent Composite Candle Machines, complete, in good order, containing,

56 frames......	......	6's
8 ditto	......	8's
4 ditto	......	12's
2 ditto	......	L. 4's
1 ditto	......	S. 4's.

For particulars apply to BAYLDON and GRAHAM, Corio-street Geelong.

POLAR OIL on SALE. JOHN ROBERTSON and CO., 3, Jamison-street.

TARPAULINS and WRAPPERS for SALE. Apply to Mr. FORD, HERALD Office.

SODA WATER and LEMONADE BOTTLES.—For SALE, a small parcel of the best make of bottles in convenient packages of two gross, suitable for shipment or for up-country trade. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

LEECHES, LEECHES, LEECHES.—The finest sample of Turon leeches can be obtained in any quantities from C. W. PENNY, importer of drugs and chemicals, 44, Parramatta-street. Established 1840.

FLOUR, BRAN, Sharps, Pollard, Maize, Pressed Hay, Potatoes, Bacon, Cheese, Stock of every description, and all kinds of Colonial Produce, continually arriving fresh from the country, and always on SALE, in quantities, at W. PRITCHARD'S, auctioneer and produce agent, at 76, Sussex-street.

On SALE, cheap, to close a consignment of a few tons:—
A few tons H. R. fine flour, £15 per ton
Ditto ditto ditto seconds ditto, £10 to £12 ditto. Also,
A few tons of sound Chatham Island potatoes, £4 per ton.

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150 HALF-TIERCES Barratt's Genuine Anchor brand Tobacco. W. H. ALDIS.

LIME, LIME, LIME.—Pure Port Stephens cockle-shell Lime, fresh from the kiln, delivered anywhere in the city at 1s. 4d. per bushel, or 1s. 3d. from store—cash. Sole agents in Sydney, MERRILL and LEAVITT; Stores, Queen's-place; Office, 2, Macquarie-place.

LIME.—BLAXLAND'S superior kiln-burnt screened Lime may be now had in any quantity, for cash, at the following reduced prices:—

At the kilns, Newington, at ...	1s. 4d. per bushel.	
At the Lodge, Parramatta Road,	1s. 6d.	ditto.
Mr. J. Good, Cornstalk Inn, Parramatta	1s. 6d.	ditto.
Delivered on the river or harbour,	1s. 6d.	ditto.
At the Albion Wharf, Sydney ...	1s. 4d.	ditto.

Unless the bags are returned, a charge of 8d. each will be made. The superiority of this lime is manifest by the increasing demand, with a full saving of 2d. per bushel to purchasers by its freedom from sand (the sand becoming vitrified by being burnt in close kilns; also, of water and labour, from its being slacked and screened fit for immediate use.

W. H. ROLFE'S TIMBER YARD, Circular Quay.—The best, largest, and cheapest assortment of foreign and colonial timber of all descriptions—white and pitch pine tongued and grooved flooring boards—clear pineboards, all thicknesses—cedar all thicknesses—Oregon and Baltic scantling—Baltic red deals—colonial and other hard woods—laths, palings, weatherboards, battens, shingles, skirting boards, architraves, mouldings, &c.,—panel and sash doors, French doors, and glazed sashes, in every variety. Country orders promptly executed at the lowest market rates.

AUSTRALIAN WINE FOR SALE.—Irrawang Tomago, &c. J. E. BLAKE, 14, Macquarie-place.

RECTIFIED SULPHURIC ACID, 1·800, for SALE. J. E. BLAKE, 14, Macquarie-place.

SOUTH HEAD ROAD.—Crochet Patterns and cheap juvenile Music, at G. ABBOTT'S, No. 109.

NOW LANDING, ex Hepscott,—
Byass' bottled ale and porter
10 caroteels currants
50 barrels ditto.
J. and C. KEELE.

PIANO CASES for SALE, at W. H. PALING'S, Wynyard-square.

COMPOSITE MOULD CANDLES.—Manufactured by the A. S. W. Company, Dixon-street, Sydney.—The A. S. W. Company's Composite Mould Candles burn without smoke or smell, and as long as Stearine or Sperm Candles, and give as good a light. The price is within one penny per pound of common mould candles. Each six candles are wrapped up separately, with the Company's name on the wrapper. To be had of all respectable grocers. Australian Stearine Works, Dixon-street, Sydney.

BURTON ALE, No. 3, Meakin's
Paisley ale, No. 3, Sacell Brewery
Ditto stout, XX, ditto ditto
Port, in hogsheads and quarter-casks, three diamonds
Sherry and port, in bottle
Trueman's imperial stout, in 4 dozen cases
Sinclair's pork
Pearl barley, split peas
Oatmeal, in barrels and half-barrels
Champion's No. 24 vinegar, in quarter-casks
Whiting, in 3 cwt. barrels
Liverpool coarse and dairy salt
Sperm candles, liquorice
Iron bedsteads, patent safety fuze
Horseshoes, firearms
Canvas, Nos. 1 and 6, best navy boiled flax
York flagging, 3 inch, tooled faces and squared
Slates, roofing tiles, &c.
On SALE by WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Botts' Wharf.

DAY, PAYNE, and Co.'s No. 3 Ales, in hogsheads. Agent, J. J. N. CLARK, Circular Quay.

MILCH COWS for SALE. Apply to V. SOLOMON, Esq., Horningsea Park, Bringelly Road.

CLARET, in pints.—Just received, and for SALE by the undersigned, in and out of bond, 80 cases superior claret, each two dozen, pints. E. W. LAYTON, wine and spirit merchant, Exchange Corner.

NEWTOWN FOLKS.—Splendid fresh Butter, Bacon, Cheese and Lard, at One Shilling. APPLETON.

COALS, COALS, COALS.—Best Newcastle Coals, at J. SHOOBERT'S, Maitland Wharf, Sussex-street.

NEWCASTLE and WOLLONGONG COALS, delivered in Sydney at 33s., and at the Wharf, Parramatta, at 40s. per ton. Phœnix Wharf.

A. A. CO'S. best screened Coals; Firewood, in short billets. E. J. BLAXLAND, Albion Wharf.

COALS.—The A. A. CO'S. screened. Charcoal, and cut Firewood. T. H. GREEN, Druitt-street.

GUINNESS' XX PORTER, in excellent condition, direct from Dublin. H. MACHEN and CO.'S, Bridge-st.

CHEAP ROOFING.—Cheap Roofing, ready shaped, for fixing, from 30s. per square, at PARTRIDGE'S Galvanized Iron Guttering and Ridgecapping Manufactory, Bathurst-street East, adjoining the Australian Brewery.

NEWTOWN, NEWTOWN.—A portion of the valuable Estate of Brompton, situate at Newtown, this side St. Peter's Church, is still for SALE, at prices ranging from seven shillings to £2 10s. per foot. Terms:—25 per cent. cash, the residue remaining at interest for five years, secured on the property, at £7 per cent.; or the purchaser will be allowed 5 per cent. discount for cash. Apply to PURKIS and LAMBERT, auctioneers, where a plan of the property may be seen.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS.—Well worthy the notice of Capitalists.—House and Grounds in Macquarie-street North, near the Speaker's residence.—A FREEHOLD, presently occupied by the Sydney Railway Company for a period of six years, at a rental of £400 per annum.

Also, Land in close proximity for stores, warehouses with ample stone to erect very large buildings thereon.

And 125 Shares (fully paid up) in the Joint Stock Bank.

Terms made known on application to MURIEL and MILLER.

COTTAGES, on the banks of two rivers, within 25 minutes from town, various sizes, for SALE cheap. Apply to Mr. J. D. LANKESTER, 235, George-street.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE, at Randwick Waverley, St. Leonard's, Rodborough, and Cook's River. (To close a partnership account.)

Randwick—Several good Sites for Gentlemen's Residences.
Waverley—14 good Allotments.
St. Leonard's—2 Allotments.
Rodborough—100 acres of good Forest Land.
Cook's River—2 good Farms.

Also, 50 very valuable Building Allotments, situate on the heights of Randwick, with frontage to the new roads, near the Destitute Children's Asylum, and commanding scenery which cannot be surpassed.

Apply to Mr. S. H. PEARCE, Randwick.

FOR SALE, Freehold Land, close to Ashfield Station and fronting the Railway, in lots 99 feet deep, of any frontage required, at 30s. per foot frontage. Terms: one-fourth cash, residue on credit for two years, at 6 per cent. per annum. Apply at the Station.

STORE CATTLE.—800 Head Store Cattle for SALE deliverable at Dubbo. Apply to C. E. S. MACDONALD, Esq., at Barbigal, Dubbo; or to BEIT and CO., No. 6, Wynyard-street.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, several Superior Farms on the Hawkesbury River. Apply to BURGIS and BOWES, auctioneers, house, land, and estate agents, 234, George-street.

HARDWOOD, HARDWOOD, HARDWOOD.—To Builders, Contractors and others.—The undersigned, having disposed of his old stock of timber, is now prepared to supply buildings of any description, at a reduced rate, with the best cut colonial hardwood, at prices defying competition. All orders left at the office, Market Wharf, or Lane Cove, will be punctually attended to. Laths, shingles, &c., &c., always on hand. JOHN BROWN, timber merchant, Market Wharf, and at Lane Cove.

NOTICE to PUBLICANS and others.—For SALE, a London-made Beer Engine, two Spirit Fountains, two water ditto, beer and other measures, lamp and post. To be seen at J. CURBY'S, Pitt-street.

TO SURGEONS and CHEMISTS.—To be disposed of the Business, &c., of a Chemist in a first-rate stand, established about four years. To a qualified medical man this is an excellent opportunity of realising a fortune. Capital required, small; and terms, easy. Apply, with name and address, PHARMACEUTICOS, HERALD Office.

TO CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS.—To be SOLD, a bargain, the complete Fittings of Druggist's Shop, comprising counter, glass cases, drawers (gold lettered), &c. Apply Mr. FLOWER, 195, Elizabeth-street, near Park-street.

LAND in LIVERPOOL-STREET, Woolloomooloo. A few allotments, having depths of 122 feet 6 inches, remaining for sale, on long credit. Apply to EDWARD SALAMON, Wynyard-street.

WARDELLVILLE ESTATE, PETERSHAM.—Some choice allotments of the above estate are still FOR SALE, and can be had on a credit of from five to seven years, on application to EDWARD SALAMON, Wynyard-street.

FOR SALE, a Station, in the New England District, with about 4000 Sheep, capable of carrying 8000 Sheep. Apply to THACKER, DANIELL, and CO., George-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

HAWKESBURY RIVER.

30-ACRE FARM, adjoining Sir Charles Nicholson's Farm, and about 2 miles from WISEMAN'S FERRY.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, 16th December,

A choice little farm on THE HAWKESBURY RIVER, containing 30 acres, ten acres of which are under cultivation. This piece of ground adjoins the farm known as Sir Charles Nicholson's, now occupied by Mr. Adam Clinker, and is situate about two miles from Wiseman's Ferry.

☞ The extensive water frontage of this property, with the advantage of water carriage for produce, renders it a very desirable spot for parties in search of a snug farm and site for a homestead. The soil is good and fit for any description of culture.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

NOTICE.—WINDSOR ROAD TRUST.—The Commissioners of the above Road Trust will, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of December next, at 11 o'clock a.m. precisely, at the Court-house, Windsor, cause the TOLLS, to be collected during the year 1858, TO BE LET by public auction.

The lessee and two responsible persons (to be approved of by the Commissioners) will be required to enter into a bond in double the amount of the rent, and also, if required, give a warrant of attorney for the due observance and performance of all the conditions of the lease and punctual payment of the rent, by equal monthly payments, within seven days from the commencement of each month. The upset price of the tolls will be £225.

All further necessary information will be furnished on application to the undersigned, at his office, George-street, Windsor.

WILLIAM WALKER, Secretary, Windsor Road Trust.

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50 Head of Unbroken Horses.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Cattle Market, on WEDNESDAY, December 9th, at 2 o'clock.

A draft of 50 head of unbroken horses, from the Maitland district, being a picked lot, in fine condition, consisting of heavy draught, fine upstanding harness horses, and very superior hacks, the whole to be sold without the slightest reserve.

Preliminary Notice.
Draft of Horses from the Goulburn District.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Cattle Market, on FRIDAY, December 11th, at 2 o'clock precisely,

About 30 head of unbroken horses, from the Goulburn district, selected expressly to meet the present demand for India, being all young and in good condition.

Also, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY, December 12th, and TUESDAY, December 15th, at 11 o'clock, about 40 head from the same station, all fine young horses, shewing plenty of breeding, and admirably adapted for country purposes.

Draft of Country Horses.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER have received instructions from F. J. Payne, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

A draft of six horses, just from the country, in fine condition, and thoroughly broken.

Omnibus, Eight Horses, and Harness.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY next, at 11 o'clock,

A first-rate London-built omnibus, equal to new, having just received a thorough repair from the coachmaker's, will carry 30 passengers.

8 thorough good horses, perfectly stanch to collar, in good condition, and

A set of four-horse harness, perfectly new.

The whole are to be sold without the slightest reserve, as the party has entirely relinquished all connexion with omnibus driving.

THURSDAY'S General Sale.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

The usual variety of heavy and light draught, carriage, gig, and saddle horses
A draft of country horses
Carriages, gigs, dogcarts, spring carts, drays, trucks, harness, saddlery, &c., &c.

Unredeemed Pledges.

J. M. HUGHES is instructed by Thomas Peters to sell by auction, on the premises, 68, Clarence-street, on MONDAY, December 7th,

The following unredeemed pledges, pledged on the dates specified as under—

1856.

February 29, One large gold ring.
December 13, Silver lever watch, 4113.

1857.

January 9, Silver lever watch, 34,007; 10, coat and vest; 22, bundles sundries; 23, boots and ring; 27, gold brooch; 30, large boiler; 31, silver lever watch, 6955.

February 9, Coat and vest; 12, silver watch, 2078; 14, two gold rings; 19, gold watch; 20, silver watchguard, 18,168; 21, bracelet, brooch, and earrings; 23, ring set with pearls; 27, two dress pieces and satin.

March 3, Bundle sundries; 5, silver watch, 10,462; 7, bracelet; 11, gold ring and pin; 14, coat and vest; 20, lady's writing desk complete; 21, coat, leather bag, and sundries; 24, silver watch and gold albert, 6129; 25, large gold ring; 27, silver watch, 229; 28, silver watch, 1809.

April 18, Gold ring; 24, bundle sundries; 27, silver watch and guard, 7088; two gold rings, muslin robe and cape.

May 1, Gold eye glass; 7th, coat and vest; 8th, pair of boots; 9th, 2 gold rings and 2 brooches; 11th, quadrant; 16th, gold guard, gold albert; 20th, albert; 21st, double barrelled gun; 22nd, pair of trousers; 26th, silver watch and brooch, 5580; 29th, pair of trousers; 30th, 3 shirts, coat, &c.

June 1st, Silver watch, 48,419, silver watch, 3323; 8th, silk dress and mantle; 11th, gold ring; 13th, revolver; 15th, musical box; 20th, silver lever watch, 10,549; 22nd, coat.

July 1st, Silver watch, 9889; 2nd, Plough and Philaster, 3rd, shawl and dress; 4th, merino dress piece; 8th, gold ring and silver guard; 9th, coat; 13th, gold nugget; 18th, pair of boots; 23rd, coat and trousers; 29th, 19 pieces sundries; 31st, gold watch, 1800-21.

August 4th, 2 frocks and dress, 4 shirts, pair boots and shoes; 5th, silk dress piece, &c.; 8th, gold watchguard, 28,262, silver lever watch, 1662; 10th, silver watch, 228; 13th, 12 yards vesting; 22nd, 6 pieces sundries; 26th, trousers and vest.

Also, a quantity of bundles of 5s. and under.

Two Cottages in Balmain.
For Positive Sale, in one lot, or separately.

Most eligible opportunity for Small Capitalists seeking a safe and remunerative investment.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. are instructed by Mr. R. Taylor, of Balmain, to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 3rd December, at a quarter to 1 o'clock,

A handsome weatherboard house, now nearly finished, situate in Curtis-street, Balmain, containing
Four large rooms, registered stoves in each
Two small bedrooms
Kitchen and storeroom
Verandah, 40 feet long by 6 feet
Entrance hall, 6 feet wide.

The whole constructed of the best materials, plastered and painted throughout.

An inspection of this very genteel residence is invited prior to the day of sale. The proprietor has had many applications to rent this house, but prefers submitting it to public competition. Also,

A new four-roomed cottage, adjoining the above, in the occupation of Captain Rutherford, marine surveyor, A good well of water to both.

These cottages occupy the land comprised in lots 1 and 2 of Section A, being Messrs. Mort and Co.'s town of Waterview, and have a frontage of nearly 100 feet to the main street, and are held on 99 years' leases.

Terms at sale.

Extensive Sale of Hoppe's, Bostock's, and Davies and Son's Very Superior Goods, just landed, ex La Hogue, and Antonia Petronella.

To Boot and Shoe Makers, Country Buyers, Shippers, and the Trade.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 3rd December, at 11 o'clock,

Some of the most seasonable and best assorted parcels of boots and shoes ever imported to this market, from the above celebrated manufacturers, comprising
Ladies' kid boots, military heels, elastic sides
Ditto cloth boots, patent goloshed, T. P. H.
Ditto ditto ditto, cordovan ditto, ditto
Ditto black cashmere boots, E. S., B. B.
Ditto cloth boots, enamelled tipped and vamped, T. P. H.
Ditto coloured cashmere boots, to lace
Ditto French prunella Adelaide boots, B.B.
Ditto cloth patent goloshed boots, elastic sides
Ditto best black kid shoes, elastic sandals
Ditto ditto, bronze ditto ditto ditto
Ditto black cashmere adelaide boots, channels
Ditto best patent shoes, sandals
Ditto enamel seal ditto ditto
Ditto cordovan shoes, welts
Ditto lasting shoes, sandals
Ditto enamel seal shoes, welts, T.P.H.
Ditto best patent calf shoes, elastic fronts
Ditto bronze morocco shoes
Ditto fancy berlin morning slippers
Ditto black and velvet morning slippers, chenille bound
Woman's cordovan lace boots, pegged and sewn
Gents' best calf wellingtons, bevels
Ditto ditto patent ditto, ditto
Ditto stout calf ditto, sprigged
Ditto light ditto prince george boots, bevels
Ditto stout ditto ditto ditto, pegged
Ditto best patent ditto ditto, bevels
Ditto calf wellingtons, clumps
Ditto ditto ditto clarence boots, sprigged
Ditto light ditto cossacks, bevels
Ditto ditto ditto oxford shoes, eyelets
Ditto best patent calf shoes, elastic fronts
Ditto enamelled ditto ditto, eyelets
Ditto kid-top patent goloshed elastic sides
Ditto enamelled balmoral boots
Ditto patent emperor's elastic sides
Ditto enamelled goloshed ditto ditto
Ditto calf goloshed ditto ditto
Ditto best patent register boots
Ditto enamelled holderness boots
Ditto Brussels and buff morning slippers
Men's stout kip bluchers, sprigged, high backs
Ditto ditto ditto lace boots
Ditto ditto ditto army bluchers, back straps
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, hobnailed
Ditto ditto ditto watertights, eyelets
Boy's and youths' light calf cossacks, 10-4
Ditto ditto ditto ditto lace boots, 10-4
Ditto ditto calf prince george boots, 10-4
Ditto ditto kip cossacks, 10-4
Ditto ditto ditto lace boots. 10-4
Girls' cloth patent goloshed boots, 6-9 and 10-13
Ditto ditto cordovan ditto, 6-9 and 10-13
Ditto black cashmere boots, to lace, 6-9 and 10-13
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, ditto, 2-9
Ditto coloured ditto ditto, elastic sides, 6-9 and 10-1
Ditto black ditto ditto, ditto, 6-9 and 10-3
Ditto patent calf strap shoes, 6-9 and 10-13
Children's morocco coloured balmorals springs, 2-9
Ditto ditto ditto strap shoes, ditto, 2-9
Ditto coloured cashmere boots, E.S., 2-5
Ditto cloth balmorals ditto, E.H., 2-5, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Notice to Grocers.
Important Auction Sale.
MONDAY, 7th December.

To close several joint accounts.
Mauritius sugar
Patna Rice
Hysonskin and Congou Tea
General Groceries, &c., &c.

This Sale will be without the least reserve, and well worthy the attention of the Trade.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on MONDAY next, the 7th December, at 11 o'clock,

To close several joint accounts,
Sandry invoices of
Oilmen's stores, and general groceries
Hysonskin tea
Congou ditto
Mauritius sugars, &c., &c., &c.
Full particulars in Saturday's issue.
Terms, liberal.

Unusually fine Assortment of Hardwood Pine Timber.
The Entire Cargo of the William and Martha, from Puget Sound.

☞ This very excellent cargo of Oregon Timber was selected with great care, expressly to order, and will be found particularly adapted to the general wants of the Trade, and the Auctioneers are desirous that a minute inspection be made prior to the day of Sale, at Towns' Wharf, Miller's Point.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on Towns' Wharf, Miller's Point, on FRIDAY, 4th December, at half-past 2 o'clock,

The entire cargo of superior red hardwood pine, ex William and Martha, from Puget Sound, prepared to order expressly for this market, consisting of
1 inch tongued and grooved flooring boards, planed one side, cut to order, good widths
1½ inch tongued and grooved flooring boards, ditto ditto ditto
1 inch carpenters' clear boards, good wide widths
1 inch rough boards
1 inch carpenters' clear shelving boards, planed one side
1½ inch carpenters' clear boards, good widths
Clear selected joists, from 14 to 40 feet long, 4 x 3, 8 x 2½, 9 x 2½, 9 x 3, 10 x 3, 11 x 3
Superior clear deck planks, 2 inches thick, 16 to 40 feet long
Scantling, 2 x 3
Ditto, 2 x 4
Ditto, 2 x 5
Ditto, 2 x 6
Slating battens, 3 x 1
Spars—one, 52 feet x 16 inches; one, 32 feet x 16 inches; and two topmast studding-sail booms
One flag-staff, 105 feet long, diameter 12 inches at bottom, tapering to 5 inches at top.
Also
Bangor slates, 24 x 12, 22 x 12, 20 x 10, 18 x 10, 16 x 8.
No reserve. Terms, liberal.

☞ The Monster Sale of Books will positively take place on THURSDAY, the 3rd, and FRIDAY, the 4th, each day at 11 o'clock.

Forty Thousand Volumes (a portion of which are elegantly bound), including Simpson's Views of the War, &c., &c.

⁂ Catalogues are now being compiled, and can be had gratis, on application to the Auctioneers on Tuesday Afternoon.

MURIEL and MILLER have been instructed to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 232, George-street, THIS DAY, the 3rd, and FRIDAY, the 4th, each day at 11 o'clock precisely,

☞ One of the largest sales ever held in the Southern Hemisphere. A few of the works only are enumerated. Vide catalogues.

American Scenery, with plates. Art Journal, from 1849 to 1857. Barclay's Dictionaries. Beauties of Bosphorus. Beckett's Works. British Songs. Brown's Self-Interpreting Bible. Brown's Dictionary of the Bible. Manual of Modern Farriery. Works on Architecture, with illustrations. Buchan's Medicine. Bunyan's Pilgrim Progress, illustrated. Life of Bonaparte. Burkett's New Testament. Burns' Works. Bishop Butler's Works. Byron's Works. Caledonia, illustrated. Canadian Scenery. Castles and Abbeys. Cave's Christianity. Christian in Palestine. Clarke's General Atlas. Consolation for Christian Mourners. Culpeper's Herbal. Cumming's Works. Cunningham's Gallery of Pictures. Daily Bread. Danube, illustrated. Douay Bible. Whittick's Drawing Book. Drawing Room Table. Finden's Ports. Fletcher's Guide to Family Devotion. Family Bible. Scripture History. Scripture, Natural History, &c., &c. Fleetwood's Life of Christ. Fox's Acts and Monuments. Rev. Andrew Fuller's Works. Gems of European Art. Gibbon's Empire. Goldsmith's History of England, Bishop Hall's Works. Heath's Gems of Beauty. Henry's Bible. Rowland Hill's Works. History of Wales. Holland and Belgium. Bishop Horne's Works. Hume and Smollett's History of England. Ireland, illustrated. Works of Josephus. Locke's Works. Medical Adviser. National Gallery of Engravings. Nicholson's Carpenters' Guide. People's Music Book. Royal Gems of Europe. Ryall's Portraits. Scott's Commentary. Sermons. Shakspere's Works. Stebbing's Works. Tomlinson's Cyclopædia. Vernon Gallery. Wilkie Gallery. Watt's Works. Cyclopædia Britannica, 26 vols. Disraeli's Works, popular edition, in foolscap 8vo, boards. Mrs. Gore's Works. Mrs. Grey's Works. Lady Morgan's Works. Our Indian Army. James Grant's Works. Albert Smith's Works. Rev. G. R. Greig's Works. Theodore Hook's ditto. Works by the same author. Sam Slick's Works. Popular Works, in foolscap 8vo. Song Books. Samuel Lever's Works. Captain Marryatt's Works. Maxwell's Works. Four cases of the Parlour Library. Kitto's Daily Bible. Bowdler's Shakspere. Hallam's Europe, 10 vols. Thackeray's Works. Household Narrative and Works, 1850 to 1855. Dickens' Works. Merrifield's Original Treatises. Francis on Railways. A variety of Medical Works. Mrs. Jameson's Works. Burnett's Reformation. Osborne's Egypt. Read's Characteristic Dances. Marcy's Sketches. Altar of the Household, in calf, gilt edges. Historical Educator. History of the Feathered Tribe. Works of Eminent Masters, &c., &c., &c.

⁂ Full particulars in Catalogues.

☞ The trade, country buyers, and private purchasers, will never have a better opportunity of making selections from the best and largest assortment of Books ever offered for sale at one period in Sydney.

Terms, cash. Catalogues gratis.

N.B.—Each Sale will take place at 11 o'clock, be continued until 1 p.m., and resumed at 2 p.m.

On account of whom it may concern.
Salvage Goods, picked up from the wreck of the Catherine Adamson.

A large quantity of Drapery, Clothing, Sheetings, Callicoes, and Damasks, &c., &c., &c.

☞ SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at Ten o'clock.

MURIEL and MILLER will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 232, George-street, on SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 10 o'clock precisely,

A large quantity of drapery, clothing, sheetings, callicoes, damasks, &c., &c., &c.

Terms, cash.

HORSE BAZAAR, 155, Pitt, and 134, Castlereagh streets, Sydney.
Established 1847.

Sale Days, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock.

BURT and CO. hold a regular sale by auction every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 11 o'clock.

Horses intended for either sales should arrive at the Bazaar, accompanied with instructions one day previous, in order to be properly dressed, tried, and shown.

The usual cash advances on invoices of saddlery, gigs, carriages, and other vehicles intended for unreserved sale for which there is ample room under cover.

The private livery stables adjoin the Castlereagh-street entrance, and are wholly distinct from the sale stables.

Carriage Horses, Barouche Phaeton, Dogcart, Carriage and Tandem Harness,
The property of the Hon. J. B. Darvall.

BURT and CO. are favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th December, at 11 o'clock, prior to the departure of the Hon. B. Darvall, for England, per European.

Very handsome pair of bay carriage horses, accustomed to run together as a pair, to go singly, or lead and wheel in tandem, and are both capital saddle horses.

An exceedingly handsome barouche phaeton, very recently imported from London, is replete with all the newest improvements, and has been very little used.

A shamrock dogcart, built by Palmer and Vial, in their best style (in very good order).

Set of silver-mounted carriage harness
Ditto tandem harness
Saddles, bridles, and horse clothing
Stable utensils and sundries.

☞ The auctioneers wish to call particular attention to the horses, which are really one of the best pairs in Sydney, being showy in appearance, and thoroughly steady at their work, without either a fault or a blemish.

Summer Slops
Ditto Fancy Does
Ditto Drills.
To Tailors, Drapers, Outfitters, and others.
THIS DAY, the 3rd, and
FRIDAY, the 4th December.
Commencing each day at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,

21 packages of summer clothing, drills, tweeds, &c., consisting of
White drills
Brown ditto
Light fancy ditto
Ditto ditto does
White moleskins
Drab and millers' ditto
Silk serges
Alpacas
Men's alpaca coats
Duck frocks
Ditto trousers
Boys' alpaca coats
Ditto coloured ditto
Men's white mole trousers
Ditto drab and millers' ditto
Boys' and youths' clothing
Ditto ditto blouses
Men's holland ditto
White shirts
Regatta ditto
Boys' and youths' white ditto
Scotch twill ditto
Ditto lined and backed
Blue serge shirts.
Terms at sale.

Velvet Pile Carpeting
Tapestry ditto
Brussels ditto
Kidderminster ditto
Velvet Rugs
Cocoa Fibre Matting
Venetian ditto
Crinoline Bonnets
Rice ditto
Fancy Straw ditto
Hats, &c., &c.
To Upholsterers, Furnishing Drapers, Milliners, and the Trade.

THIS DAY, the 3rd, and TO-MORROW, Friday, the 4th instant, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,

13 packages of the above goods, to close various accounts.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

Two Days' Drapery Sale.

67 Packages of New Goods, just landed, ex late arrivals.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, Outfitters, Dealers, and others.

THIS DAY, the 3rd, and
FRIDAY, the 4th December,
Commencing each day at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,

67 packages of new goods, just landed, ex late arrivals, consisting of
Printed muslins
Ditto organdies
Ditto balzorines
Plain ditto
French bareges
Printed ditto
French delaines
Scotch muslins
Sewed goods, in great variety
Fancy silks
Black glace
Figures and brocades
Long shawls
Square ditto
Printed cashmeres
Grenadines
Tissues
Muslin mantles
Lace ditto
Rough browns
Hollands
Towelling
Ginghams
Ladies' nightgowns
Ditto chemises
Children's underclothing
Ditto night dresses
Silk gloves
Kid ditto.
Terms liberal, as usual.

Cottage and Ground at Georgeville, between the Parramatta Road and the Newtown Road.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, the 3rd of December, at 11 o'clock,

An allotment, with a cottage erected thereon of stone and brick, cemented outside, containing four rooms and a verandah in front. The allotment has 30 feet frontage to Grose-street, and also to Elizabeth-street, the depth being 99 feet. A well of good water on the ground.

Plan on view.
Terms at sale.

For positive Sale.

A large and comfortable Shop and Dwelling-house on the Newtown-road, known as Scott's-buildings, near the Union Inn, kept by Mr. Christopher Chapman, at the corner of Elizabeth-street, and directly opposite to the property of Mr. Kettle; commanding beautiful views of Botany Bay, and all the intermediate country.

☞ This House is erected of stone, with draft and picked front; has two shop-windows, a spacious shop fitted with counters and shelves; a comfortable parlour adjoining the shop; a large room in front, in the first story, opening on to the balcony by two French windows; a good bedroom on the same story; the kitchen and servant's room on the ground-floor.

Fronting Longdown-street, overlooking the University Grounds, at the rear of the shop, are
Two 2-storied Houses,
Also built of stone, with verandahs in front.
One House, containing five rooms, occupied by Mr. Chard, and the other contains six rooms, tenanted by Mrs. White.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, 3rd December, at 11 o'clock,

The three houses as above described, to which they invite the attention of landlords willing to increase their rent-roll.

The title to the property is satisfactory, being no part of the celebrated Devine estate, so well known in that neighbourhood.

After the sale of the houses, will be sold
4 allotments under the same title, each having 20 feet frontage to the Newtown Road; two being on each side of the shop described above as Scott's-buildings.

A plan of the allotments at the Mart.

Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes.

To Shoemakers, Country Storekeepers, Shippers, and others interested.

Day of Sale, MONDAY, 7th December.
A splendid assortment of New Goods,
Just landed, ex Harvest Home.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD beg to give notice to the trade and other buyers, that they have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on MONDAY, 7th December,

75 trunks boots and shoes, a really first-rate shipment.

Full particulars will appear in the course of this week.

Terms at sale.

Three Farms at Lane Cove.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on THURSDAY, December 10th, at 11 o'clock.

LOT 1.
A farm of ninety acres of land, being No. 24 on the Government plan, bounded on the west by the Lane Cove River.

LOT 2.
Adjoins lot 1 and containing sixty-six acres, two roods. About three acres are fenced in with a two-rail fence, cleared, and stumped. A large number of palings are on the ground to finish the enclosure.

LOT 3.
Contains twenty-seven acres, and is bounded by the farms of Messrs. Wood, Beattie, and Boyd, which severally front the road to Pennant Hills. The Government road leading to this farm passes between Hyndes' 640 acre farm and Wood's farm.

These farms contain some really good land.

Title, Grant from the Crown.

Five Farms, near the Far-famed Orangeries in the Lane Cove District, and distant nine to twelve miles from Sydney.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on THURSDAY, the 10th December, at 11 o'clock,

Five farms, containing from 30 to 50 acres each, all fronting the Lane Cove Road, and situate in the immediate vicinity of the famous orangeries of that district.

Lot 1 contains 30 acres, adjoining Mr. Porter's orangery,
2 " 30 " " Lot 1,
3 " 30 " " Lot 2, and bounded by Gilbert's grant of 60 acres.

At present this land is one farm of 90 acres, and is enclosed by a new and substantial fence. On lot 3 a hut has been erected, and 5 acres cleared and stumped, and ready for planting. It will be optional with the purchaser of lot 1 to take lots 2 and 3 at the realised price of lot 1. The land is equal to any in the above district, and commands splendid views, including Sydney and the suburbs.

The farms are well supplied with water. Lots 4 and 5 contain 50 acres each, also fronting the road. They are opposite to the highly improved property of Mr. John Brown, known as the Fox Grounds, and adjoining the lands of Messrs. Pearce and Fowler. These farms are of the very best soil. On lot 5 is a small stockyard with three huts now occupied, about 4 acres under cultivation.

This property was purchased by the present proprietor with the design of clearing and converting into orangeries, vineries, &c., &c., but his declining health compels him to give up such an undertaking. To accommodate small capitalists the land has been subdivided into small farms suitable to persons desirous of entering into such lucrative occupations as the culture of oranges, grapes, and other fruits to any extent.

Title satisfactory.—Terms at sale.

8000 Feet of Cut Cedar.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, on the Victoria Wharf, foot of Erskine-street, on FRIDAY next, the 4th of December, at 2 o'clock p.m.

About 8000 feet of cedar boards, from half-inch to 2-inch, of various lengths and breadths.

Terms at sale.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Preliminary Notice.

BOXING DAY. Manly Beach.

BURGIS and BOWES have been favoured with instructions from the Honorable H. G. Smith, Esq., M.L.C., to sell by auction, on the ground, on SATURDAY, 26th December,

A magnificent block of land, cut up into eligible building allotments, unequalled in beauty of position and possessing the most salubrious atmosphere in New South Wales.

Further particulars will shortly appear.

Large plans and lithographs on view.

The finest Block of Land ever offered for Sale on the Parramatta River, consisting of 21 Allotments, all having deep water frontages close to the shore, with the exception of one lot, and opposite Five Dock and Blackwall Points, and nearly facing the Sydney side of the Punt Road, and close to the Bedlam Ferry Wharf, and about ten minutes' walk from Gladesville and Hunter Hill Wharf. The roads through the property are 33 feet wide, and the land is well known as "The Three Brothers."

BURGIS and BOWES have been favoured with instructions from William Bland, Esq., to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 281, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, 16th December, at half-past 11 o'clock,

All that piece or parcel of land, consisting of 30 acres, situate on the Parramatta River, at the "Three Brothers," bounded on the east by a line north three chains, commencing at the head of a small bay on the eastern side of the Three Brothers Point; on the north by a line west 20 chains to the Parramatta River, and on all other sides by the river to the head of the small bay above mentioned, containing 21 allotments, in various sizes, from ¾ of an acre to 4 acres, each commanding a beautiful view of the river and surrounding country in all directions, and forming the most bold and magnificent frontage on the river. The ground is slightly timbered, and can be cleared at a small expense.

There cannot be a more beautiful situation for the erection of country villas. The healthiness of the spot and the short distance from Sydney, either by land or water, render this property second to none in New South Wales. The steamers pass within 20 yards of the main frontage four times daily, and the ride or drive to Sydney or Parramatta over land can be done in one hour.

The auctioneers particularly request intending buyers to inspect the land previous to the day of sale. The allotments are carefully pegged out, and the side lines cleared of all brush.

There will be no difficulty in tracing the various allotments. Parties passing in the steamers will observe red flags erected on the land.

A substantial jetty might be carried out at a very trifling expense. Gentlemen in Sydney and the interior anxious to obtain a beautiful suburban allotment should pay attention to this sale, as there is no land on the river possessing so many natural advantages as this property.

From the nature of the soil, fresh water in abundance may be obtained. The lots are sufficiently large to give plenty of room to the erection of a residence with garden, &c.; and each and every allotment will have a portion of beautiful deposit soil rich enough to grow fruit or vegetables without manure. Also, abundance of stone for building purposes.

The auctioneers with great confidence call the attention of the public to these delightfully situated villa sites, nearly adjoining, and between those rapidly growing townships of Hunter's Hill and Bedlam Ferry. The depth of water from Sydney to the land is 25½ feet to the shallowest part. This property is now very valuable, and in a few years its value may be immense; even the beautiful villas which may be erected on this site may be compelled to give way to the growth of this great city, and the land secured for stores and wharfage, the water being deep enough for vessels of 2000 tons to go alongside.

The road from the property will join the Great Northern Road, very near the punt at Bedlam Ferry. There is a considerable reserve given for a private landing place, also a projected public wharf. The river is very narrow between the centre of this property and Blackwall Point, holding out great inducements to the erection of a bridge when the new line of road is opened from Sydney viâ Pyrmont, Glebe Island, Balmain, Five Dock, the property now in the market, and Kissing Point.

CONTENTS OF ALLOTMENTS.

No.	A.	R.	P.	No.	A.	R.	P.	No.	A.	R.	P.	No.	A.	R.	P.
1	1	2	21	2	1	2	0	3	1	1	9	4	1	0	0
5	0	3	6	6	0		9	7	0	2	20	8	0	2	14
9	1	0	32	10	1		30	11	2	0	16	12	2	1	0
13	1	1	36	14	1	0	11	15	0	3	21	16	1	0	11
17	1	2	12	18	1	2	32	19	2	2	30	20	3	2	20
21	3	2	30												

A very superior plan and lithographs on view.
Title unexceptionable.
Terms, very liberal, at sale.

Earthenware
China and Glassware.
57 Packages, ex Antonio Petronella.

Day of Sale, THURSDAY, December 3rd.

To the Trade, Country Buyers, and Shippers.

FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed to sell at the Sydney Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, the 3rd December, at 11 o'clock, without the least reserve,

48 crates of assorted earthenware, and 10 crates glass, consisting of
- Bowls and saucers, assorted patterns
- Flat and cover dishes
- Plated, assorted, 6 to 10 inch
- Toilet sets
- Chambers and bowls
- Dinner services
- Breakfast and tea sets
- Jugs, in sets, assorted
- White and gold china bowls and saucers
- Cut crystal glass decanters
- Ditto claret jugs
- Ditto tumblers and wine glasses
- Moulded tumblers 1-5, and 1-6 quart
- Water jugs, celery vases
- Salt cellars, sugar basins, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

Important and Unreserved Sale of Boots and Shoes.

127 Packages Boots and Shoes, all Summer Goods, ex La Hogue, from the celebrated makers, James Davies and Sons.

To the Trade and Country Buyers.
Day of Sale, MONDAY, December 7th.

The Goods being all landed.

FRITH and PAYTEN are favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. Lamb, Parbury, and Co., to sell at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on their usual sale day as above, at half-past 10 o'clock, without the slightest reserve,

127 trunks and packages of summer goods, as under,
- Gents' best light calf wellingtons
- Ditto ditto pegged
- Ditto ditto, stout ditto, bradded
- Ditto ditto, patent calf ditto, bevils
- Ditto ditto ditto princes ditto, ditto
- Ditto ditto light ditto
- Ditto mock balmoral boots, kid top, patent goloshed, E.S.
- Ditto best all-patent boots, E.S.
- Ditto ditto ditto calf ditto, ditto
- Ditto best memel ditto, enamel goloshed, E.S.
- Ditto ditto ditto, calf goloshed, E.S.
- Ditto best fancy boots, cloth tops, mock button pieces, E.S.
- Ditto ditto cloth boots, patent goloshed, E.S.
- Ditto best calf oxonian shoes, E.F.
- Ditto calf ditto, to lace
- Men's stout kip bluchers, rough bradded
- Ditto ditto ditto, bradded
- Ditto light calf ditto ditto, H.B., bradded
- Ditto ditto ditto, plain
- Ditto best watertight boots, nailed and bradded
- Youths' and boys' calf princes boots, 10-4
- Ditto ditto memel boots, calf goloshed, E.S.
- Ditto ditto kip blucher boots, rough bradded
- Ditto ditto, brass bradded
- Women's calf lace boots, bradded
- Girls' ditto ditto, 10-2
- Ladies' patent calf slippers and sandals
- Ditto best cashmere boots, patent fronts
- Ditto ditto ditto, plain fronts, ES., M.H.
- Ditto ditto ditto, patent fronts, S.H.
- Ditto ditto ditto, to lace
- Ditto cloth boots, to lace, patent goloshed
- Ditto coloured cashmere boots, E.S. pumps B.B, 10-13
- Ditto ditto ditto, ditto ditto, 5-9
- Ditto coloured ditto, E.S., 10-13, 5-9, and 2-5
- Ditto ditto ditto
- Ditto ditto, to button, 10-13, 5-9, and 3-5
- Girls' best kid top boots, E.S., 10-13
- Ditto cloth boots, E.S., welts, 10-13 and 6-9
- Ditto ditto ditto to button, ditto, 10-13 and 6-9
- Ditto cordovan boots, welts, T.P.H., 10-13 and 6-9
- Ditto ditto ditto pumps, 6-9
- Ditto grain ditto, pumps, 10-13, 6-9, and 2-5
- Ditto best patent calf shoes and straps, pumps, 10-13 and 2-9
- Ditto ditto ditto, welts, 10-13, 5-9
- Ditto ditto cordovan ditto ditto, 10-13, 6-9
- Children's memel boots, to button, pumps, 2-5
- Ditto coloured morocco balmoral boots, 2-5
- Ditto ditto fine satin ditto ditto
- Ditto patent boots, to button and lace, 2-5
- Ditto coloured roan ditto, to button, 2-5
- Ditto coloured kid shoes and straps, 2-5
- Women's velvet slippers, chenille bound
- Ditto berlin ditto
- Ditto carpet ditto
- Ditto and men's Margate ditto
- Men's buff and carpet ditto.

Terms at sale.

To Confectioners, Country Buyers, and others.

Day of Sale,
THIS DAY, 3rd December.
Time, 11 o'clock.

At Sydney Auction Rooms.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, on the above day,

10 hogsheads, containing
- Confectioners' show glasses
- Caraffes and tumblers
- Champagne and claret glasses
- Butters and sugars.

Terms at sale.

MR. A. POLACK will sell by auction, THIS DAY, 3rd of December, at the Emporium, at 11 o'clock,
- 68 packages congou tea
- Silver and gold watches
- 2 trunks boots and shoes
- Rope, furniture
- Fowling piece
- And a great variety of other articles.

Without reserve.
Terms—cash.

MR. POLACK will sell, THIS DAY, by auction, December 3, at the Emporium, at the risk of the former purchaser,
- 7 hogsheads Allsopp's ale
- 22 lbs. quicksilver
- 16 casks bottled stout
- 15 ditto ditto ale
- 5 tons damaged flour
- 1 piece of cut cloth, 200 yards
- 1 large dining table, in 5 compartments
- Couches, tables, chairs, washhandstands
- Chests of drawers and other furniture, &c., &c.
- And a number of articles.

Terms, cash.

Mr. POLACK settles all accounts the next day, for goods placed in his hands for sale.

MR. POLACK will sell by auction, on an early day if not sold by private contract, the residue allotments at Randwick,—the sale being postponed in consequence of St. Andrew's day.

Punch Bowl Lane—The 6 acres all fenced, full of timber, is to let with 8 acres on Brighton estate, adjoining, with house, all fenced.

Randwick.—The residue will be sold at the average of the sale.

Maitland.—The 100-acre grant adjoining Mr. Wiley's grant, will be let.

Parramatta.—This property is sold.

Goulburn.—Ditto ditto ditto.

To Furniture Buyers, Dealers, and others.

MR. HENRY FLEETWOOD will sell by public auction, at his Sale Yards, 291, Castlereagh-street (near Park-street), THIS DAY, December 3rd, at 11 o'clock,

Household furniture and effects, a first-rate Russell's stove, American cooking apparatus, a double-barrel gun, single ditto, quantity of Portland cement, useful 4-wheel carriage, prime mess beef and pork, choice sample of potatoes, &c., &c.

Terms, cash, and no reserve.

Drapery
Slops
Women's Boots, &c.

THE MESSRS. MOORE will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
- Diaper, slightly damaged
- Prints
- Huckabacks
- Hollands
- Ladies' underclothing, &c.
- Men's black cloth trousers and shooting coats, boys' vests, moleskin trousers
- Women's cashmere boots, &c., &c.

Terms, cash.

MARTYN and SCHRODER'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 131, Pitt-street, Sydney.—Regular Sale days, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 11 o'clock.

All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c., are particularly requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualifications, &c., and amount of reserve, or otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.

N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident in trying or breaking-in horses.

Household Furniture, &c.
To Parties Furnishing, Dealers, and others.

MR. GEORGE KENT has received instructions from a lady leaving the colony to sell by auction, on the premises, No. 55, Yurong-street, Woolloomooloo, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

The whole of her household furniture, comprising chests of drawers, state bedsteads, tables, chairs, sofas, washstands, safes, pier and toilet glasses, crockery, cooking utensils, and sundries too numerous to particularise.

The whole of the above is nearly new.

Terms, cash. No reserve.

C. ADRAIN has received instructions from Mr. Stephens to sell, at his Mart, on TUESDAY, 8th December, at 11 o'clock,

The entire stock of books, consisting of a large circulating library, the selection of years; also, the retail stock, comprising many valuable works not to be had in the colony. Intending purchasers can view the books up to Monday, the 7th, on the premises of Mr. Stephens, Pitt-street, two doors south of Park-street.

Horse Sale, TO-DAY, at 2 o'clock sharp.

To be Sold by Auction, by

MR. S. WOOLLER, George-street, opposite the Police Office, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock sharp, by order of a gentleman,
- A batch of country horses, just arrived, all broken in to saddle and harness. Among them are some good carriage pairs, drays, gigs, and others suitable for saddle, to be sold to the highest bidder for cash
- A team of two horses, subject to trial
- A mixed set of town and country horses, suitable for all work
- Drays, carts, spring carts, gigs, carriages, market carts, water carts, omnibuses, breaks, saddle and harness, &c., &c.

Notice to Grocers, and the Trade in general.
The cargo of splendid Mauritius Counter Sugars, ex Wild Wave.

PURKIS and LAMBERT beg respectfully to notify to the trade and others, that the sale of the cargo of sugars, ex Wild Wave, will positively take place THIS DAY, at the Mart, at 11 o'clock.

☞ Samples on view at the Mart.

FRIDAY, 4th December, 1857.

4000 Bags fresh Mauritius Sugars.
Fanny Fisher's Cargo.
December Sale.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from Henry Fisher, Esq., the importer of the above cargo, selected by the grocers, old and well known friend, Captain Harrold, which is to the trade a guarantee of the same being the best procurable, to offer the same in lots to suit purchasers at their Mart, quarter before 12 o'clock, FRIDAY, 4th December, 1857,

1200 bags royal lily crystals
2800 bags finest cabinet crystal Veson sugar this celebrated vessel ever imported.

Samples on view.
Terms liberal.

Fanny Fisher's Sugars.

Snowdrops, Crystals, Veson finest Counter Sugars.
December Sale, 4th December, 1857.

FRIDAY, 4th December, 1857.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from Henry Fisher, Esq., the importer of the Fanny Fisher's cargo, to offer it in the following order, viz.,

HF over K over Savannah
400 bags very pretty crystal counter sugar.
HF over B over Albion
232 bags very superior pearly crystal grain sugar.
HF over C over Fairland
84 bags ditto ditto candy grain confectioners' sugar.
HF over D over Beaubois
655 bags royal lily double bleached snowdrop, equal to the finest No. 1 Cossipore, the prize sugar.
HF over E over Richebois
600 bags ditto ditto ditto.
HF over F over Belle E trile
288 bags finest pearl white blanched pieces.
HF over G over Belle Rose
251 bags ditto, very fine.
HF over H over Les Marres
210 bags crystal amber barley drops, curiously fine.
HF over I over Mane Triton
196 bags fine counter pearl white.
HF over J over Pierre Ford
233 bags fine amber company's pieces.
HF over K over Louisa
388 bags ditto sun white counter.
HF over L over Belle Alliance
305 bags very beautiful prize amber crystals.
HF over M over Non Lepos
166 bags last, though not least, the finest counter amber crystal bleached sugar.
200 boxes pearl sago;
100 bags pepper.

Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 3rd December.

To Grocers, Country Storekeepers, and others.
The Cargo of Mauritius Sugars, ex Wild Wave.
A splendid Assortment.
2698 Bags.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have been favoured with instructions from J. C. Malcolm, Esq., the importer, to sell by auction, at their Mart George-street, THIS DAY, the 3rd instant, at 11 o'clock,

The well assorted cargo of Mauritius sugar, ex Wild Wave, selected expressly for this market by competent judges.

G & Co., No. 1,
Bonne Mere,
200 bags fine grain counter sugar.
D over G & Co., No. 1,
L'Amitie,
24 bags light yellow counter sugars.
I over G & Co., No. 1,
Belle Isle—Viader,
85 bags bright yellow counter sugars.
G & Co., No. 1,
Belle Isle—Viader,
254 bags fine cabinet sugar.
G & Co., No. 1,
Schenfeld,
120 bags fine amber counter sugars.
G & Co., No. 2,
Belle Isle—Viader,
164 bags fine grained counter sugars.
I over G & Co., No. 2,
L'Amitie,
260 bags fine grained counter sugars.
G & Co., No. 2,
St. George, Moana,
39 bags fine grained cabinet sugar.
G & Co., No. 2,
Belle Vue,
112 bags fine yellow counter sugar.
G & Co., No. 2,
Belle Vue,
198 bags fine yellow sugar, superior to Company's pieces.
G & Co., No. 3,
Monchoisy,
450 bags crystallized counter sugar.
G & Co., No. 3,
Montchoisey,
375 bags very bright cabinet sugars.
G & Co., No. 3,
Plaisance,
152 bags bright grained cabinet sugar.
G & Co., No. 4,
St. George Simons,
175 bags very bright yellow sugar, far superior to Company's pieces.
G & Co., No. 5,
Richebois,
100 bags superior white crystals.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

☞ Samples on view at the Mart.

FRIDAY, 4th December.
To Fancyware Dealers and others.

9 Cases, as under—
- Side Combs
- Back ditto
- Perfumery, assorted
- Tortoiseshell Dressing Combs
- Portemonnaies, Money Bags
- Ladies' Fancy Reticules
- Hair Brushes, Scissors
- Butchers' Steels
- Lead Pencils.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 o'clock,

Just landed, ex Wonga Wonga.
9 cases of the above assorted goods.

Terms, cash.

MONDAY, 7th December.

To Hotelkeepers, Parties Furnishing.
- Stock-in-Trade
- Bar Fixtures and Fittings
- License, Plate, Plated Ware
- China, Glass, Earthenware
- Glass, of all descriptions
- Table Linen, Bedding, &c.
- Thurston's Billiard Table, complete
- Elegant Drawing-room Furniture
- Ditto Dining-room ditto
- Ditto Bedroom Requisites
- Large Cooking Apparatus, &c.,

Of the Britannia (late Osmond's) Hotel, Pitt-street, opposite the Union Bank.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from Joseph Simmons, jun., Esq., to sell by auction, on the premises of the Britannia Hotel, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, the 7th December, without reserve,

The whole of the interior fittings and furniture of the above hotel.

BAR.
Bar fittings, counter, shelving
Chandeliers, floorcloth, chimney glass
Loo tables, side tables, chairs.

DINING SALOON.
Small side tables
Long dining tables
Cane-seated chairs
Floorcloth, chandeliers
Loo tables, cheffoniers
Chimney glasses.

PLATED WARE,
All of the most expensive character
Epergnes, side and vegetable dishes
Forks, table, tea, and dessert spoons
Plated cruets in variety
Ditto dish covers.

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE,
China dinner services
Ditto dessert, breakfast, and tea services
Crockeryware, all sorts.

GLASS,
Cut-glass decanters, wines, claret glasses
Champagne and hock glasses, tumblers
Finger glasses.

DRAWING-ROOM,
Elegant rosewood and mahogany suites, covered in satin damask
Telescope dining tables
Chimney glasses
Elegant damask window hangings, brass cornice poles
Lounges, hair sofas.

BILLIARD-ROOM,
Full-sized billiard table, by Thurston, with cues, rack balls, pool balls, marking board, &c., complete.
Billiard light
Billiard room furniture.

BEDROOMS,
Iron bedsteads, four-post and single
Hair mattresses, feather pillows, and bolsters
Toilette tables, toilette glasses
Elegant washstands
Dressing and occasional tables
Bedding, blankets, counterpanes.

TABLE LINEN,
A large assortment of all kinds
Table cutlery, in variety.

STOCK-IN-TRADE,
Choice wines, in wood and bottle
Champagne, claret, hock
Brandy, rum, gin
Bottled ales and porter
License.

Terms, cash.

☞ Nearly the whole of the furniture was supplied by Mr. Sly, which is a sufficient guarantee for the style of it.

WEDNESDAY, 9th December.
Valuable Freehold Property in Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo.
Stone-built House and Land.
To Capitalists and others.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from Mr. Samuel Nesbitt to sell by auction (if not previously disposed of by private contract), at their Mart, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, 9th December, at 12 o'clock,

All that piece or parcel of land in Woolloomooloo, having 50 feet frontage to Forbes-street, by a depth of 138 feet, more or less, back to Judge-street.

On the above is erected a substantial stone-built house, containing five rooms, well-finished and fitted with grates. The front fine picked stone, shingled roof; now let to a respectable tenant at 30s. a week. At the rear there is also a brick built cottage, 20 x 21; stone kitchen, 11 x 8, newly put up, passage between house and kitchen flagged. There is a good well of water on the premises, also a garden with fruit trees, &c. The property adjoins Mr. Samuel's house in Forbes-street, and is well worthy the attention of parties in search of an investment.

☞ The property may be viewed before 10 in the morning, and after 4 in the afternoon.

Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 4th December.

Watches
Clocks
Jewellery.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 11 o'clock,
- Gold watches
- Silver watches
- Office dials
- Gold and silver alberts
- Gold and silver brooches
- Gold and silver bracelets
- Gold signet rings
- Gold and silver pencil cases
- Gold earrings
- Gold eyeglasses
- Gold wedding rings and keepers, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

Postponed to WEDNESDAY, 9th December.

To the Working Class, Speculators, Parties building, and others.

Unprecedented and attractive Sale of the O'Connell Trust Estate.

The remaining and choice unsold Lots of a portion of the Riley Estate.

Small deposit; long credit.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have been favoured with instructions from the trustees of the above estate to sell by auction, at their Mart, on WEDNESDAY, 9th December, at 11 o'clock,

The remaining unsold portion, comprising allotments in the various streets as under:—

LIVERPOOL-STREET.
Allotments 20 feet frontage by 85 feet, more or less, deep.

GOULBURN-STREET.
Allotments having from 20 feet frontage to 29 feet, more or less, by a depth of from 120 to 131 feet, more or less, with frontage to a lane at the rear, leading into Riley-street.

CROWN-STREET.
Allotments having from 22 feet frontage to 25 feet 6 inches, more or less, by about 126 feet deep to a lane at the back, leading into Campbell-street.

SHORT-STREET.
Allotments having 40 feet frontage by 51 feet 6 inches depth.

NEW BOTANY ROAD.
Allotment, 32 feet frontage, by a depth of 48 to 54 feet, more or less. This is a choice lot, being close to the South Head Road.

RILEY-STREET.
Allotments having 20 feet frontage, more or less, by a depth of 90 feet back to a road, 20 feet wide, running through to Foveaux and Albion streets.

FOVEAUX-STREET.
Allotments having 20 feet frontage, more or less, by a depth of 90 feet, more or less, to a lane in the rear.

ALBION-STREET.
Allotments having 38 feet to 62 feet frontage, by depths varying from 43 feet to 63 feet.

Allotments at the back of Albion-street. On this block there is a fine stone quarry.

☞ Plans are now on view at the Mart, and lithographic plans are in preparation. Intending purchasers are solicited to inspect the plans at the Mart, where all information can be obtained.

☞ The Auctioneers solicit attention to the above valuable properties, as being particularly advantageous to persons of small means wishing to build houses for themselves and get rid of enormous rents, the terms being so easy as to bring these valuable building sites within the scope of every industrious man's means.

Terms—10 per cent. deposit; the residue to remain at interest for a term of years.

Under Distraint for Rent.
Eggerton v Shepherd.

MR. W. NEWELL will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 12 o'clock, at noon, on the premises, Newtown, back of Mr. Webber's,

Sundry furniture and effects.

Notice to Merchants, Importers, Warehousemen, Shippers Speculators, Drapers, Hosiers, Silk Mercers, and all parties interested in the Drapery Trade of the colonies

Important and unreserved Sale by public auction, of 163 Packages of Drapery, Clothing, Cabbage Tree Hats, Silks, Millinery, &c., &c.

WEDNESDAY, December 9th, and THURSDAY, December 10th.

MERRINGTON and CO. have much pleasure in informing buyers and the trade generally, that they have had placed into their hands for unreserved sale, at their Auction Rooms, 273, late 128, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY next,

A shipment of 163 packages of choice goods, which, at the present moment are much in demand; many of the packages, samples, and invoices, are now on view at their Rooms, and the whole will be opened and ready two days before the sale; and Merrington and Co. assure the trade that one of the best opportunities for purchasing choice and seasonable goods, at their own prices, that has been offered for some time past, is now open to them, as the whole of the goods are without limit.

Merrington and Co. were obliged unavoidably to postpone their regular sale of drapery yesterday, on account of sixty of the packages having been landed unexpectedly on the morning of sale, but not in sufficient time to be prepared for that day's sale.

Particulars in future advertisement.

Terms, liberal, time of sale.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

Between Edward Mullendorff and Hugh Vonder Nahmer, plaintiffs, and Richard Richards, defendant.

By order of the Sheriff of New South Wales, pursuant to an adjudication and order made by his Honor Mr. Justice Therry in this Cause on the 2nd day of October last.

MESSRS. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO. will sell by auction, in the PUBLIC HALL of the SYDNEY EXCHANGE, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of MONDAY, the 7th instant, 1857,

All the right, title, and interest of the above-named defendant in and to the British-built barque PRINCESS ALICE, 684 tons register, N. M., unless the plaintiffs' claim be previously satisfied.

This substantial and faithfully built ship is coppered and copper-fastened, and carries upwards of 1100 tons dead weight, or 1200 of general cargo. She has been constructed with raft ports 36 and 38 inches square, for the purpose of loading timber and spars of the largest dimensions, and has had upwards of 800 loads of spars on board.

She is most liberally and completely found in anchors, chains, warps, masts, spars, sails, rigging, boats, tanks, galley, and cooking range, &c., &c.; all of which are really in first-rate condition.

She is anchored off Campbell's Wharf, where full inspection is invited prior to the date of sale.

Printed inventories of the stores and furniture may be obtained on board; at Messrs. Laidley, Ireland, and Co.'s, 213, George-street, Lloyd's Chambers; or of Messrs. Spain and Young, solicitors, Wynyard-street; and at the Exchange.

Terms at sale.

Stores.
Ex Princess Alice.

MESSRS. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO. are instructed to sell by public auction, at the Public Hall of the Sydney Exchange, immediately after the sale of the above vessel,

A quantity of stores, consisting of beef, pork, sugar, tea, preserved meats, &c.; also about 12 tons (more or less) of English steam coal.

Terms at sale.

Chronometers.

MESSRS. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO. will sell by auction, at the Public Hall of the Sydney Exchange, after the sale of the "Princess Alice," on MONDAY, 7th December,

1 box chronometer, 2 days, by Harris, Cornhill
1 ditto ditto, 2 days, by Bliss and Creighton, New York.

These superior chronometers have been thoroughly proved, and are strongly recommended as first-rate timekeepers.

Terms, cash.

Superior Household Furniture.
Splendid tone Semi-grand Pianoforte, by Broadwood and Sons
China, Glass, and Plated-ware, and various other Effects.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions from Gideon S. Lang, Esq., M.L.A., to sell by auction, at his residence, Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo, on TUESDAY, December 8th, at 11 o'clock,

All the superior household furniture and effects, comprising
- Suite of rosewood furniture, covered in striped tabaret
- Rosewood loo and card tables
- Ditto whatnot, music stool, &c.
- Splendid tone semi-grand pianoforte, by Broadwood and Sons, 6⅝ octaves, and all modern improvements, in elegant rosewood case
- Statuettes and ornaments, papier maché inlaid chairs
- Handsome carpets and rugs, fenders and fire-irons
- Ditto window cornices and hangings
- Mahogany oval dining table
- Handsome mahogany sideboard
- Cane-seated chairs, easy chairs
- Whatnot, supper table
- Set Elkington's superior plated ware
- China, glass, and plated articles
- Mahogany hat and umbrella stand, stair carpeting and rods
- Large brass and iron bedsteads and bedding, complete
- Marble slab washstands and dressing tables
- Large mahogany wardrobe, chests drawers
- Toilet glasses, towel horses, cheval glasses
- Kitchen furniture and utensils, and various other effects, as per catalogues, in course of preparation.

☞ The whole will be on view the day preceding the sale, by cards only, to be had on application at the office of the auctioneer.

Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice of Sale of
Elegant Household Furniture
Brilliant-toned Grand Pianoforte by Erard
Silver Plate and Plated Ware
Handsome China and Glassware
Carriages, Horses, Harness, and
Numerous other Effects.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions from the Honorable R. J. Want, Esq., M.L.C., to sell by auction, at his residence, College-street, Racecourse, on TUESDAY, December 15, at 11 o'clock,

All the elegant household furniture and effects, particulars of which will appear in future advertisements, and in catalogues in course of preparation.

Terms, cash.

Notice.
Samuel's Slaughter-houses, Outbuildings, Cottages, Yards, at the Glebe. For sale by

JOHN G. COHEN THIS DAY, December 3rd, 1857,

☞ On the ground.

The whole will be put up in one lot, and the lease of eleven years, being the term which will be granted to the purchaser at present rental, covering over an area of four acres.

Samuel's Slaughter Houses and Outbuildings
At the Glebe.

By order of the Executors of the late John Tindale, Esq.
Samuel's Slaughter Houses at the Glebe, adjoining Lyndhurst College.

By order of the Executors of the late John Tindale, Esq.
To Builders, Contractors, Parties requiring Building Materials, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, on the Ground, at the Glebe, facing Mitchell-street and Broughton-street, adjoining Lyndhurst College, THIS DAY, December 3rd, 1857, at 11 o'clock precisely,

The whole of the buildings as they now stand on the ground, being only five years since they were erected, comprising
- A large slaughter house, built of weatherboards, strong beams and uprights, flagged all over, counting-house adjoining; building is very large, and complete; weatherboard and shingled
- 3-stall stable ditto, fitted up
- Two-roomed cottage and verandah, built of weatherboard, and shingled
- Large shed outside, shingled, and strong upright
- Quantity of bricks, roofing, weatherboards, &c., of the house recently blown down
- Large quantity of
- Post and rails
- Scantling
- Quartering
- Nine feet posts and square tumbler
- Five rail yard
- Quantity of stone flagging
- Buildings originally cost Mr. Samuels upwards of £2000 in erection.

The whole will be sold either separately or together, as may be the desire of the purchasers at the time of sale.

☞ The lot or lots will be at the purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

Terms, cash.

Unexpired Term of the Lease.
By Order of the Executors.
Land at the Glebe.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell on the Ground, THIS DAY, on the disposal of Samuel's Slaughter Houses, at 11 o'clock precisely,

The unexpired term of lease, having 15 years to run, subject to an annual rental of £72 per annum.

☞ The lease will be sold in one lot, to suit the convenience of the purchaser of the buildings.

The situation is well adapted for any manufacturing business; an excellent supply of fresh water.

Furniture
Household Effects.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY next, December 4th, 1857, at 11 o'clock precisely,

The following articles, viz.,
- Secretary, looking glass, chairs
- Washstands, trays, dish covers
- Buckets and seltzer water, cinder riddle
- Walnuts, bedding
- Pictures, cheffoniers, drawers
- Secretary, iron bedsteads
- Mattress, bedding, buckets
- Gilt chimney glasses
- Dish covers, easy chairs
- Stoves, carpet, oilcloth
- Chairs, sofa, and sideboard.

Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.
Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides, &c.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Thursday, 3rd December, at 11 o'clock precisely,

487 Bales wool
127 Casks tallow
3127 Sheepskins
1558 Hides, &c., &c.

Terms, cash.

BOURKE-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.

Valuable Building Site on the east side of Bourke-street, about midway between William and Woolloomooloo streets.

TITLE—The Riley Estate Tale.
TERMS at Sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on MONDAY, 7th December,

A capital building allotment, situate in BOURKE-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO, having a frontage of 28½ feet to that street and to Barraphore-street, with a depth of 77½ feet.

☞ This allotment is situate in a good locality, about 86 feet north of Corfu-street, and is the only vacant piece of ground in the neighbourhood on the east side of the street.

Builders and parties in search of a good city site are requested to direct their attention to this sale, and inspect the allotment.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

FIRST-CLASS GEORGE-STREET PROPERTY, CITY OF SYDNEY.

Being that extensive Block of Freehold, known as UNDERWOOD'S-BUILDINGS, together with 8 BUILDING ALLOTMENTS adjoining.

TITLE—Unquestionable.

TERMS—One-half the Purchase.
Money may remain secured upon the Property.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by Mrs. Underwood to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on MONDAY, 7th December,

The extensive and valuable block of property, situated in GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.

Nos. 1, 2, and 3, as per plan, being that massive range of three-storied houses, known as UNDERWOOD'S-BUILDINGS.

No. 1 contains on the GROUND-FLOOR, a large shop, 22 feet x 19 feet, with hall partitioned off; back sitting room, 14 feet x 7 feet, with side entrance from gateway; also, a kitchen, 14½ feet x 14½ feet.

FIRST FLOOR—large front room, 18.8 x 15.7 opening into an iron-railed balcony. Also, 2 bedrooms.

SECOND FLOOR—three bedrooms, with attic above.

BASEMENT—extensive cellar.

☞ This house has about 32½ feet frontage to George-street, but the right of way through the present gateway is reserved, leading to the lane at the back.

No. 2 contains on the GROUND-FLOOR a large shop, 22 feet 4 inches x 19½ feet, at present partitioned into four apartments, and passage; yard at the rear, and kitchen, 18 feet 8 inches x 14½ feet.

FIRST FLOOR—a large room, 19 feet 2 inches x 15 feet 10 inches, with three windows opening into an iron-railed balcony.

SECOND FLOOR—2 bedrooms and an attic above.

☞ This house has 20½ feet to George-street, by a depth extending to a lane at the rear.

NO. 3 contains on the GROUND-FLOOR two large shops, yard at the rear, with kitchen 24½ feet x 13½ feet.

FIRST-FLOOR—Large room, 18 feet 8 inches x 15½ feet, opening into an iron-railed balcony; also, a room 22 feet 4 inches x 7½ feet.

SECOND FLOOR—3 bedrooms and an attic above.

☞ This house occupies 32½ feet to George-street, with a depth of about 73 feet, extending to a lane at the rear.

☞ The above are massive stone buildings.

NOS. 4 and 5 are two building allotments, having each frontages of 22 feet to George-street, with a depth of about 73 feet.

NO. 6 is an allotment having 24 feet frontage to George-street, with a depth of 71½ feet.

NOS. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 are allotments having frontages of 15 feet to 22 feet to the lane at the rear, with front entrance from George-street.

☞ The attention of capitalists and of the neighbouring proprietors is directed to the sale of the above well-known city property. The large extent of frontage to George-street (the great thoroughfare of Sydney), together with its proximity to the Circular Quay, Campbell's Wharf, and Queen's Wharf, all combine to render it a really valuable property.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

Balmain.
WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE, in Datchett-street, close to the main street, the Ferry, &c.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on MONDAY, the 7th December,

A neat Weatherboard Cottage, situated in Datchett-street, Balmain. It is built of hardwood, on stone foundation, and contains 2 rooms, kitchen, and large attic; also verandah in front, good enclosed yard, &c., at the rear, and the use of a well of first-rate water.

☞ This snug little property is within a short distance from the Church, close to the main thoroughfare, and only about two minutes walk from the Ferry.

The position is therefore a most central one. It is at present occupied by the proprietor, Captain Cooper, but it would readily let at a rent that would render it an excellent investment to the purchaser.

Terms at sale.

MORT and CO.'S SALE YARDS.
Collingwood Railway Station, Liverpool.

MORT and CO. beg to notify that they have established Sale Yards, for stock of every description, at COLLINGWOOD RAILWAY STATION, LIVERPOOL; and having made the most complete arrangements to secure good paddocks, plentiful supply of water, and convenient yards, with commodious slaughter-houses adjoining, every facility will be afforded for the most advantageous disposal of stock committed to their care.

Parties desirous of availing of these sale yards are requested to give at least two clear days' notice before arrival of the stock, in order to afford time for advertising.

⁂ All stock intended for the Collingwood Yards, arriving by the Northern or Western Roads, will have ample accommodation afforded them at Rooty Hill, (where there are secure yards and an abundant supply of grass and water,) on application to Mr. B. M. DAWSON.

☞ The trains travel five times daily to and fro between Collingwood and Sydney.

Rates of agistment.
Sheep, 12s. per thousand per diem
Cattle, 1d. per head, ditto
Horses 3d. per head ditto

KISSING POINT.
SMALL FARM and HOMESTEAD fronting the Lane Cove Road, about a mile from Kissing Point Church.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on MONDAY, 7th December,

A snug and comfortable farm, containing 15 acres, more or less, situate at KISSING POINT, on the road to Lane Cove, about a mile from the church. The land is nearly all fenced, and one acre and a-half has been cleared and stumped. There is a neat cottage of 3 rooms, built of slabs, a small vinery, an orchard, and a never failing creek of beautiful water runs through the property.

☞ This eligible little farm is all that an industrious man could desire, and where a competency could be secured by him by honest perseverance.

The soil is good, and well adapted for an orangery or orchard.

The steamers to and from Parramatta call at the Point several times a day, thus securing frequent communication with Sydney.

Terms at sale.

ERANGANARING STATION,
On the Castlereagh River, Bligh District.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from W. F. Buchanan, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 9th December,

ERANGANARING, that well-known station in the district of Bligh, having about 15 miles frontage to the Castlereagh River, and being permanently watered by that river and the Mathergi Creek. It is in the immediate neighbourhood of the stations of Messrs. Walker, Lowe, Rouse, and Brown.

Eranganaring is replete with every convenience for the management of both sheep and cattle, having cultivation and grass paddocks, shed, barn, stockyards, cottage, garden, men's huts, store, well of water, and dairy, adjoining a large pond.

Any respectable family would find this a most comfortable homestead.

⁂ Furniture, culinary utensils, farming implements, drays, stores, &c., can be taken at a valuation.

Terms at sale.

NEWTOWN.

Two neat Dwelling-houses, and an Allotment of Building Land, fronting Longdown and Campbell streets, close to the Newtown and Messingden Roads.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on MONDAY, 7th December,

LOT 1.—TWO DWELLING-HOUSES, built of wood with slated roofs, each containing on the ground floor, verandah, front parlour, and kitchen; and on the upper floor, two good bedrooms, and a balcony, entered by French windows from the front rooms. At the rear there are good yards, with well of water, for the use of both houses.

The land upon which they are erected has frontages of 40 feet to Longdown and Campbell streets, and is enclosed by a good paling fence.

LOT 2.—BLOCK of LAND, enclosed by a paling fence, adjoining the above, having 40 feet frontage to both Longdown and Campbell streets, by a depth of about 60 feet.

☞ This property is situate in one of the best positions in Newtown, close to the main road, and within a few minutes' walk of the railway station.

TITLE.—Unquestionable.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

CITY AND SUBURBAN PROPERTY.

LOT 1.—GOULBURN-STREET, CITY OF SYDNEY
Allotment of Land at the corner of Market-lane and Goulburn-street, with a small Iron House erected thereon.

LOT 2.—Building site near the Old South Head Road, overlooking the ocean and adjoining the residence of Mr. J. B. Jones.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on MONDAY, 7th December,

The following city and suburban properties:—

LOT 1.—An allotment of land situate in Goulburn-street, having 28 feet frontage to that street; 69 feet to Market-lane, and 23½ feet to a back lane, on which is erected a comfortable house, built of corrugated iron, containing two rooms, lined and papered, enclosed yard, &c., at the rear. WATER LAID ON.

☞ This property is worthy the attention of builders, as a site worthy of a first-rate house; or it is admirably adapted for a mechanic or labourer in want of a convenient home in the heart of the city.

LOT 2.—A corner allotment of land, situate close to the OLD SOUTH HEAD ROAD, near the Vaucluse Estate, overlooking the ocean, adjoining the residence of Mr. J. B. Jones. It has frontages of 132 feet and 75 feet to Government roads, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the properties of Messrs. Smart, Harrison, Tuttier, &c.

Plans on view at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

Windsor Horses.

JOHN B. LAVERACK has received instructions from Mr. William Coborott, to sell by public auction, on SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at half-past 11 o'clock, at Mr. J. B. Ridge's Hotel, Windsor,

20 colts and fillies.

The above are a superior lot of horses; a portion of them thoroughly broken to saddle and harness. They are in first-rate condition, and well worth the notice of parties in want of good stock.

No reserve.

Important and Unreserved Sale at Abbotsford, near Picton.
On THURSDAY, 10th December.

MR. JOHN SHEA has received instructions from Captain Christmas, who is about to proceed to Europe, to sell by public auction, at his residence, Abbotsford, near Picton, on THURSDAY, December 10th,

The whole of his household furniture and effects, consisting of one superior pianoforte by Mott, bookcase, wardrobes, sideboard; iron bedsteads and bedding, sofas, chairs, and tables, what-not, carpet; fenders and firelrons; china and glass ware; kitchen utensils; and a variety of other articles. Also, about 35 head of mares, colts, and fillies, and about 30 head of cows, heifers, and steers.

The whole of the Captain's property will be sold without the least reserve.

Terms, cash at the fall of the hammer.

Sale, at 12 o'clock.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office,
Sydney, 2nd December, 1857.
Lupton v. Slater.

ON TUESDAY, the eighth instant, at noon, at the London Tavern, George-street, Sydney, THE SHERIFF will cause to be SOLD,

All the right, title, and interest of the above named defendant (other than the equity of redemption) of, in, and to all that piece or parcel of land, situate in George-street South, in the city of Sydney, and Colony of New South Wales, on which are erected two substantial houses, one in the occupation of Mr. Hoeh and the other occupied by Mr. Molloy, having a frontage to George-street aforesaid; unless this judgment be previously satisfied.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 2nd December, 1857.
O'CONNELL v. BAKER.

ON SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at noon, at Branshot Farm, near Canterbury, the Sheriff will cause to be sold one spring cart, and one tumble cart, unless this judgment be previously satisfied.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 2nd December, 1857.
WILLIAMS v. TANCRED.

BY VIRTUE of the authority given by the Act of Council, 5 Victoria, No. 9, the Sheriff will cause to be sold by public auction, at the London Tavern, George-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 5th January, 1858, all the defendant's right, title, and interest of and in the equity of redemption in all that plot, piece, or parcel of land, being ten acres, be the same more or less, situate in the County of Northumberland, at Mooney Mooney Creek, and bounded on the west by a line south 21 chains, and on the south-east and north-east by the Mooney Mooney Creek, unless this judgment be previously satisfied.

GEORGE UHR, Under Sheriff.

REVIEW.

Defects, Civil and Military, of the Indian Government. By Lieutenant-General Sir Charles James Napier, G.C.B.

No. 2.

[CONTRIBUTED.]

We have already traced the mutiny of 1849-1850, in the provinces of Bengal until, at length, the condition of the Great Mogul capital, Delhi, is brought under our notice by our author, who thus introduces it in his severe and caustic manner.

"On the —th of November, 1849, I entered Delhi, and sighed over its misfortunes, its magnificent palace, its degradation, ill-usage, and dirt. Of the last, the worst is the puppet king, who dishonours it with his base court; *for if the physical filth reigns* amongst these gorgeous ruins in all-disgusting forms, *it is surpassed by the moral filth.* The palace of Delhi combines all that is horrible, disgusting, and melancholy with every thing that *was* grand and beautiful! I beheld with admiration that seat of empire, that throne of the Moguls, imperial until the insulting spoiler came in guise of Lord Wellesley's 'ignominious tyrant,' when royal splendour passed away! Nought now remains but ruin and the cherished feculence of Eastern debauchery and crime within the great and beautiful palace of Delhi!"

Elsewhere, speaking of this place, to which or to Meerut he recommended the removal of the Artillery from Dumdum, Sir Charles Napier says, he "would remove the king and the gunpowder out of Delhi. The present danger to Delhi from the gunpowder would be removed, its palace turned to use and preserved,—two points of vast importance to humanity and public pride; for, assuredly, if any city has just cause for pride in its public buildings, Delhi has a right to exult in the grandeur of that marvellous palace. As matters now stand, some accident will cause the powder to blow up; and then the king, the palace, and the population all go in the air together! The Delhi king within the palace is a mere effigy—an empty phantom, Lord Mahon calls him; yet he forms a moral rallying point, round which gather the dreams of discontented princes, *feeding upon prophecies!* Such prophecies and traditions as those about Delhi oftentimes work out their own fulfilment. In the present case they are only rendered dangerous by the existence of the phantom king, whom we there maintain at vast expense."

At Delhi, in November 1849, the 41st Native Infantry declared their resolution not to enter the Punjaub with reduced pay; in addition to which sufficient evidence was produced to show that twenty-four other regiments were in correspondence, and of the same temper as the 41st. The 41st, after all, returned to their duty when certain additional furloughs were conceded to them; but a fact had transpired of no agreeable nature, namely, that *twenty-four other regiments were of the same temper as the 41st had been,* which, coupled with what had passed at Rawul Pindee, gave the mutinous spirit a more serious complexion than ever.

The deplorable condition of Delhi, where General Barnard was conducting the siege operations at the date of the latest intelligence, must for the present be passed over. The explosion of the magazine, of which Sir C. Napier wrote in 1849, has actually been achieved. "The magazine is placed in a very populous part of the city, and its explosion would be very horrible in its effects as regards the destruction of life." Its destruction was accomplished in May last, as is now universally known, by one of those brave youths of whom his country may well be proud. Lieutenant Willoughby, commissary of ordnance, is the man on whom the honour rests of effecting this daring service; and it is most gratifying to be able to add, that he escaped with his life, although not without a severe scorching; whilst no fewer than 1500 persons perished with the magazine, according to the anticipations of our author.

But the story of the mutiny must now be resumed, of which no narrative more brilliant can be submitted to our readers' admiration.

"On the 25th of February, 1850, returning from Peshawur, intelligence reached me that the 66th Native Infantry had refused the reduced pay, and openly mutinied. Thus the smouldering insubordination among twenty-four battalions, which at Rawul Pindee and Wuzzeerabad had produced sparks, were here kindled into flame. *The crisis was come!* The 66th were in Govindghur, the strongest fortress in the Punjaub, close to Umritzer, the holy city of the Sikhs. There were no Europeans save their officers in the place, which the mutineers had attempted to seize. It would have been a decisive blow; for in Umritzer, or immediately around it, sojourned the majority of the Khalsa army, so recently fought with at Chillianwallah and Goojerat—men who had put us to straits in five general actions. They were supposed still to be fifty thousand strong, and known to be sullen, thirsting for vengeance, abiding events.

"How was the fortress saved?"

"Lieutenant-Colonel Bradford, an excellent officer of the Bengal army, returning to the old provinces with the 1st Native Cavalry, had accidentally encamped outside, and was on the parade of the 66th, when their shout of mutiny arose. Seeing the danger, he hastily rejoined his men, and led them dismounted, towards the gate; whereupon the guard, hearing the tramp of his approaching troops, ran with great tumult to close the massive portals, saying the cavalry should not enter. Their European officer remonstrated, was disregarded, and improperly abandoned his post to make a report. At that moment, Captain M'Donald, a man of a different character, arrived, and rushed sword in hand upon the mutineers; they shrunk from the sweep of his weapon and he, grasping the almost closed gate, drew it back just as Bradford came up with his men. Thus the place was saved!

"Had the Sepoys closed the gate, their European officers must have made a desperate effort to recover the command, *and been massacred;* or, seeing the futility of such an attempt, remained prisoners. In ten minutes the news would have spread all over the great city of Umritzer with unbounded exaggerations; from thence through the district called Munga, notoriously disaffected, and the first impulse of the disbanded Khalsa soldiers would have been to rise in arms.

"The Sepoys at Wuzzeerabad said, '*We will wait till the other regiments come from the old provinces, and do as they do.*' The 66th were come, and mutinied! What security for the Government that this would not spread from station to station. A drop of blood spilled at Govindghur, and the Vellore tragedy would have been re-enacted; and though Sir Walter Gilbert had as much courage and activity as Gillespie, he could not have recovered Govindghur as the latter did Vellore. For Gillespie had only the mutineers in that fort to deal with; Gilbert would have had fifty thousand Sikh soldiers outside on his hands, and a portion of his own troops secretly engaged to the 66th regiment."

"When this news reached me I acted without hesitation." The result of this judgment may be gathered from the extract from the general order, which we propose to add—premising that here was the turning point of Sir Charles Napier's employment in India: and here the civil and military chiefs differed altogether; whether Lord Dalhousie found Sir Charles a really "impracticable man" whom it was necessary to visit with a reprimand, or whether it was the consequence of personal jealousy alone, is a point which we decline to discuss, lest we should be guilty of injustice, and ignorantly condemn the deserving.

The general order enclosed was written with the severity of censure called for by the crisis, but it is not necessary to repeat such censures, and the following extracts will explain the measures alluded to in the despatch:—"The Native officers, non-commissioned officers, and private Sepoys of the 66th Regiment are to be marched to Umballah, and there struck off from the service of the Honourable East India Company; and his Excellency directs that the colours of the 66th Regiment are to be delivered over to the loyal and brave men of the Nusseree Goorka Battalion; and that the 66th Regiment shall in future be denominated the 66th, or Goorka Regiment. The 66th have brought down ruin and disgrace upon the regiment. When a mutinous corps has endeavoured to seize a fortress which a confiding Government believed it had intrusted to faithful soldiers, it is time that vengeance should fall upon the whole."

We conclude this article with a summary of the matter of the mutiny in 1849-1850, as written by Sir Charles Napier. Our readers will see that the temper of the troops was ascribed only to that all-exciting subject which is first in the thoughts of all mercenary armies, where the amount of the *merces*, or pay, must needs be the leading consideration. Other causes have since been suspected. A reduced pay, and now offended religious prejudices, are said to have induced a hundred thousand men to give up all the advantages of their military engagement, which have hitherto been found equal to secure their faithful discharge of every duty in peace and war, and to involve them at once in ruin and disgrace, poverty and starvation; the forfeiture of present pay and the loss of pension. It is said that prophecies have influenced them—that the native mind has been generally tampered with. But no reasonable man is satisfied with such explanations. A suspicion with which we are impressed may be made the subject of another article; in which we propose to consider also the opinions of our military authorities upon the subject of Australian horses, and their fitness for supplying the Indian Artillery and Cavalry from this colony.

"Let the whole chain of evidence regarding the mutiny now be summed up."

First,—A natural desire of soldiers to keep a high pay, which they had received for some time.

Secondly,—The Government reducing that high pay to a much lower one.

Thirdly,—Discontent manifested by mutiny in two regiments at Rawul Pindee, and reason to suppose it extended secretly to all other regiments going to the Punjaub.

Fourthly,—This discontent appears again at Delhi, some five hundred miles from Rawul Pindee, in a regiment ordered for the Punjaub.

Fifthly,—It breaks out in the larger station of Wuzzeerabad, nearer to Head Quarters; but awed by a strong force of Europeans, the mutineers declare *they will then wait till more Sepoy regiments come up, and then act in concert.*

Sixthly,—A regiment at Lucknow, *eight hundred miles from Rawul Pindee,* displays the same spirit, and on march to Govindghur; and there, with open mutiny attempts to seize the gates of the fortress, containing a large treasure and magazines of ammunition.

Seventhly,—An extraordinary increase in the number of letters sent through the post offices, is observed during the foregoing events.

In the face of these proofs, Lord Dalhousie, to justify his conduct, when danger was past—indeed he could in no other mode reconcile it with sense or the appearance of justice—pretended *there was no mutiny! that I had libelled the army!* Moreover, that I believed not in the mutiny because I *praised* the army. Both cannot stand. But many mutineers were sentenced to death, transportation, long imprisonment, and hundreds consigned by disbanding to infamy and destitution. Were they pardoned by him as innocent? There is here only a choice between savage oppression and untruth.

Were the sentenced all of the 66th? No! There were others who had insidiously attempted to organise a wide combination for passive mutiny; that alone was proof of most dangerous insubordination, and that judicious means were taken to quell it, for it was quelled!"

"Let it also be noticed, that when the 66th was disbanded, the mutiny ceased entirely. Why? The Brahmins saw that the Goorkas, another race, could be brought into the ranks of the Company's Army—a race dreaded as more warlike than their own. *Their religious combination was by that one stroke rendered abortive.*"

METALLISATION OF AUSTRALIAN WOODS.

(From the Argus.)

We were, on Tuesday afternoon, favoured with an inspection of a very simple and efficacious process for the preservation of native woods by what is called metallisation, or the injection into the whole fabric of the wood of certain chemical agents, having for their object the expulsion of the sap, and the induration, and consequent preservation, of the ligneous fibre.

The process has been patented by M. Leonce Richards, and may be seen in operation on his premises in Fitz Roy-street, Collingwood. At the inspection yesterday, there were present Messrs. Vivian and Cornish, who have been recently appointed by the Government to report upon the character and merits of the process, and Messrs. Grice, Lesdan, and others, connected with the Hobson's Bay Railway Company and various scientific institutions. From the necessarily cursory observations which we were enabled to make we have little hesitation in saying that the process is one which will probably assume a highly important economical aspect in the future construction of railways and other permanent works in this colony.

The principle of the invention is founded on experiments made by Margery, Boucherie, Payen, Breaut, and other eminent chemists during the last thirty years, and its excellence and value are best shown by the fact that Brunel, Stephenson, Prichard, Harris, and other engineers have, after a number of experiments and trials, pronounced it thoroughly efficacious and economical. Woods prepared by the method of Mr. Bethell, in England, by an analogous process, have been used with the greatest success on the Great Western, the Bristol and Exeter, and other principal lines, and Mr. Stephenson, after an inspection of sleepers which had been exposed for three years after preparation, ordered that the London and Birmingham line should be laid down with them.

The process of Mr. Bethell is very expensive, and necessitates the employment of hydrostatic pressure of from 100 to 150 pounds to the square inch, the wood being in a cut or prepared state. By the injection of bituminous matters and solutions of creosote and pyrolignite of iron, the albumen in the sap is coagulated, and the wood becomes hardened. Wood thus prepared resists the action of the atmosphere to an almost incalculable degree: it repels insects, and by experiments made in Shoreham Harbour, by Mr. Prichard, it has been satisfactorily found to resist the attacks of the *teredo navalis*, or naval worm. Hence its great utility in the construction of piles. It will, in fact, in the opinion of scientific men, last for centuries, and a post of common Scotch fir acquires all the durability of oak, and also resists rust.

M. Richard's process differs from those hitherto known, especially in the fact that it is employed upon the living tree, and the direct results are, rapidity of seasoning and economy of operation. The tree which we were permitted to inspect yesterday was cut down in the Royal Park only on Saturday last, by permission of the Government, and yet its appearance was such as to indicate almost complete saturation by the chemical agents. The tree is laid on the ground, in the open air, and while the lower branches are cut off, the head and the leaves, in fact, all the smaller branches at the top, are retained. To the felled part, near the root, is affixed a rough conical-shaped leathern cap or hose, communicating by means of a pipe with a common cask, containing the chemical ingredients, in solution. The action of the process cannot be more simply described than by likening it to that of water upon a flower which has been cut or plucked and placed in the ordinary way in a glass or vase. The regular vital action of the tree is continued, the leaves continue to perform their functions, and, in short, the tree cut off from its natural nourishment in the ground, derives an artificial existence from the chemical agents, which it absorbs by capillary attraction, and which in a few days completely changes its substance. The creosote and copper, or iron, &c., are absorbed, and permeate to the very extremities of the leaves; the wood becomes saturated, and if cuttings be made in it the absorbed matter oozes out rapidly, precisely in the manner of the natural sap. It is a curious fact that the leaves not only indicate the completion of the process by their changed color, but if they be cut off the process is stopped—so that the operation is, if we may so term it, a direct circumvention of nature, and the vital action of the plant is converted, by the simple but irresistible process of science, into the means of its death, and preservation for the use of man.

M. Richards obligingly exhibited a number of small trees, branches, and sections of trees, which had been treated by his process, and in all of which the results were sensibly satisfactory. Various kinds of Australian woods, stringy-bark, blue and white gum, box, &c., upon all of which he has experimented during a sojourn of some ten months in the bush, have been by him subjected to the action of various agents, have become hardened and capable of taking an excellent polish. We were shown a piece of the root of a white gum, prepared by a more expensive process than usual, and fitted for the manufacture of articles of furniture, &c. Another specimen of box-wood, treated with iron, appears to be admirably adapted for sleepers. Similar remarks might be made of other woods, and we have little doubt, from what we saw, that a very little time devoted to the necessary experiments would render some of our commonest woods susceptible of a degree of finish, in the matter of tinting, &c., by means of different agents, which would render them highly valuable for ornamental and domestic purposes.

A number of interesting speculations are suggested by the results of this process, even so far as it has gone. The Australian woods are remarkable for their peculiarity of imbibing the colouring and seasoning matter from the outer parts first, leaving the heart of the wood to the last. Indeed, this is so hard and compact that M. Richards has to employ force to perfect his process. In the English woods, we believe, the reverse is the fact, as they season from the heart, or pith, outwards.

Again, the Australian woods are of no value for the heart-wood, which is, at present, always rejected by the builder. In English woods the heart-wood is the best. The process of M. Richards can, of course, season the heart-wood also, but the cost is greater, as force must be employed; and whether the wood so treated would by its increased good qualities pay for the extra cost is matter for calculation. The process, however, can be stopped at any point. We have already spoken of the utility of the metallised wood for the purposes of sleepers, piles, &c., but we have not remarked that a store or granary constructed of the planks would be almost impervious to the attacks of rats and other vermin. Indeed, M. Richards is confident that no rat would ever make his way through a flooring composed of his planks. Of what value this fact may be to our merchants, grocers, and others, we leave those best acquainted with the predatory capabilities of the Victorian rat to judge for themselves.

Some curious physiological considerations are suggested by the process. Naturalists may be tempted to ask whether the chemical agents, as they exude from the living tree, become changed, and whether they be good for other, further, purposes. Again, the action of the leaves, struggling between life and death, and the effect of the atmosphere upon them would be a curious subject of investigation. How does the process affect the respiration of the plants?

Lastly, important economical considerations arise. It is well known that the great forests of Europe, and, indeed, of the globe, are becoming year after year thinner, before the advance of civilization, and in France the value of wood is so great that the Government gives a bounty to all farmers who cultivate trees instead of agricultural produce. If, then, the duration of manufactured woods be indefinitely increased—if sleepers, piles, and beams last for centuries, instead of tens of years, the quantity of timber in the forests of the world is indefinitely increased also.

THE SOUTHERN STATES OF AMERICA.

(From the Times' Special Correspondent.)

THE DISMAL SWAMP.

Charleston, South Carolina, August.

A few miles from the town of Norfolk, southward, nearly on the frontier line between Virginia and North Carolina, begins the "Dismal Swamp." It extends far along the sea coast of the last named State, covering a surface of many square miles—a wild, uncultivated tract, but by no means barren; it has received a bad name, to which additional notoriety has been given by the tale of Dred; in that Negro romance the Swamp figures largely as the resort of runaway slaves and the haunt of the half-crazed black prophet and denouncer, the sable Mucklewrath, who forms the threatening pendant to Uncle Tom. The verse of Moore has also aided in giving the region an ill repute; and to the popular mind the Dismal Swamp is probably a gloomy waste of quagmire, the abode of doleful creatures and slimy amphibia, with a soil repulsive to the eye and treacherous to the foot, a reproduction in the New World of that Serbonian bog in which "armies whole have sunk." In justice, however, to this dismal region, it should be stated that it is better than its reputation; it is rather a vast forest on a wide tract of peat and marsh, with an exuberant, often fantastic vegetation, than a total swamp. An agriculturist with strong convictions on the efficacy of drainage would pronounce much of it highly improvable, and see it, as in a vision, converted into arable and pasture. Beneath a brilliant sunshine, and in the first flush of summer, even those less hopeful of the future must admit that the luxuriance and variety of its forest scenery are not equalled in many localities of more auspicious name. Nothing like it can be found on the higher and more arid soil of the interior, where the pine is the prevailing feature of the landscape; on this swamp nature seems actually to riot and revel in production, so various and so abundant is the vegetation; and of every variety of forest tree some of the very finest specimens of each kind may be found, either of the cedar, the live oak (the evergreen oak, or ilex), the fir, and juniper. The undergrowth of bush is perfectly dense, matted, and tangled together by gigantic creepers that crawl quite as well as they climb, ascending the highest trees or stretching from one to the other like ropes, naked as the mere twisted hemp in the shade, but when touched by the sunlight expanding into garlands and wreaths of verdure. The dead trees that stand like skeletons among the living are grasped by this lithe and active family, and charitably clothed with a life other than their own. It is impossible to penetrate the thicket, a combination of forest and jungle, to the right or left of the paths cleared by the axe or the more effective agency of fire; but wherever it has been thus opened the scene is the reverse of dismal. There is no monotony, which is rather a characteristic of the pine forests of the north. The forms of the foliage are so endlessly varied and rich in colour that they would defy pencil and palette to reproduce them; and even if they could, the effect would, perhaps, be too startling for eyes unfamiliar with Southern scenes to accept as natural. American forests set at nought the conventionalities of European art as much in summer as in autumn, and faithful "studies" from the vegetation of the Dismal Swamp at this season would be so richly and brilliantly verdant that the artist would be taxed with exaggeration. The summer robe of the south is, indeed, one of many colours, or at least hues even more difficult to transfer to canvas than the yet deeper glories of its autumnal garb, with a similar risk of not finding full appreciation. A French artist pronounced the deep crimson of the maples in an American autumnal landscape *affreux*—so shocking did he think the audacious novelty of colour. A summer scene has many such surprises. One of the most frequent varieties of vegetation throughout this district of the south would be equally perplexing and obnoxious to the Academic eye, it has so much of the odd and fantastic as if Nature had indulged in a practical joke. Most of the larger trees are bearded with an abundant growth of a gray moss, or parasitic plant, that hangs in long tufts and fringes from the branches, swaying in the wind in thick masses of vegetable hair, so like the similar excrescence of the human subject that it imparts a kind of life to the older denizens of the forest, which, especially in the twilight, has something both of the awful and grotesque. The more or less of sunshine, indeed, has a great deal to do with the general effect of the swamp scenery. Just at this season, and in the bright noon of day, all that is reached by the sun is cheerful; but a plunge beneath the thick canopy changes the aspect of things very suddenly. The shadows of the swamp are deep, and beneath the "greenery" there are spots of cavern-like gloom. The soil is a black peat; the roots and trunks of the trees are black; the water everywhere is dark, sometimes to utter blackness, suggestive of the seven-fold Styx and the grim ferryman that poets write of. And the actual ferrymen of the region are black also, though not grim. The negro boatmen of the canal that cuts through it are only a little more inky in tinge than the waters they navigate, but so far from being grim they are rather merry and hilarious; they laugh loud and often, smile expansively at the sight of a quarter-dollar, and sing at their work, which the whites are never heard doing. High wages, the dignity of labour, and the possibility of being sent to Congress, repress such levity. From all these sources of anxiety the negro is happily cut off, which may account for his superior cheerfulness. The canal extends from the northern edge of the swamp to Lake Drummond, seven or eight miles in the interior; it is as small as a navigable watercourse can well be, and would not be thought a very formidable obstruction in a steeplechase. It is cut straight through the forest, with just space enough on each side for a footpath, by which the negroes run the long, narrow lumber boats by means of projecting side poles. This straight channel, with its dark water overhung by high trees, is generally a line of shadow, silence, and stagnation, for the passage of the boats is not frequent. It brings loads of timber and shingle out of the swamp, and sometimes carries parties of visitors into it. There was once a house of entertainment on the lake, but the coming of guests was uncertain, and it has been pulled down as a speculation that did not pay. Tourists who still occasionally penetrate the swamp must take their own provisions and the equipments required for camping out. They are rewarded for the enterprise by good fishing, the satisfaction of seeing a little of a locality of which nobody knows much, and the chance of shooting a bear or a few wild cats, unusual game which may still be found in the more remote recesses. According to local report, the interior of the swamp itself is not unhealthy, though the country round its borders is so. The same authority confirms the accounts we have heard of runaway slaves finding both an asylum and the means of subsistence in it, but rather contradicts the statement that they are very keenly pursued and hunted out of it. Some advantage, it appears, accrues to certain outsiders and borderers from this concealed community of blacks, and there are small speculators in the "shingle" trade who have a greater interest in using the labour of the fugitives than in inforcing the strong statutes against them. In a word, more shingles are got out of the swamp, as illegally inhabited, than could be obtained by making it a perfect desert by rigorous legal measures. If a dark shingle splitter presents itself with four times the quantity of the article for a week's work than he could possibly have cut himself, he is paid without any close questioning as to who helped him, or what he pays his aids. These are matters private and personal between the parties. And by work thus furnished, by fishing, and, it is said, cultivating small patches of the soil, the fugitives contrive to exist. They sometimes come out of the swamp, and are seen about the villages, but though their place of abode and manner of life are suspected, or even well known, they are not often molested. "Massa" may be a long way off, and there is a brisk demand for shingles. So the nearer advantage turns the scale against the majesty of the law, as it does in many portions of the earth besides the borders of the Dismal Swamp.

The character of the scenery of this region changes so little when the road quits the proper boundaries of the swamp, and sweeps with a large curve westward into the interior, that its description will apply to the country for more than 200 miles further to the south. It is a continual forest level, with no large towns, few villages, many scattered farmhouses and shanties, all alike, and all naked and unsightly, with what is strictly necessary for a shelter and nothing more; wide clearings, full of stumps, dead trees, and much forest wreck, black with the traces of fire, and behind them the eternal green forest again. The further from the seacoast and its alluvial soil the more the pine tree abounds, cruelly scarred for miles together with the cutting into the trunks made to collect turpentine—a considerable Carolinian export. The work of collecting it appears to be carried on very leisurely, for a few negroes moving about among the trunks of the trees are all the human operators to be seen; here and there at a station deep in the woods there is a little sawing and coopering going on to provide the casks, and at long intervals a pile of them filled is waiting for carriage, giving the air around a pleasant, piney smell. At Wilmington the sea coast is touched again, and after leaving it the country is another marshy tract, more decidedly swampy than the Dismal Swamp itself. The road again makes a curve inland to Kingsville; some lines are being constructed that will shorten the distances, but all the sections are not completed. As it is, the road approaches the coast and recedes from it in two wide sweeps from Norfolk to Wilmington, and from that place to Charleston, cutting through the same varieties of soil alternately, from the eastern marshes to the dryer land of the interior and back to the marsh region again. Over the ground that is too soft the road is carried on piles, and the train runs cautiously, for, with any departure from the right line of the rails, the locomotive would plunge over a fall of eight or ten feet and disappear, like the "mailed horse and its rider." Some of the competing lines tempt custom by announcing that on their route there are "no trestles," as the piles are called, and "no mosquitos." Both are things to be avoided, if possible, but, to reach the coast towns, the marshes must be crossed, and the promise of *terra firma* all the way, when it can only be kept on the inland portion of the line, is a suppression of the facts. As to the mosquitos, owing to the cold spring they are very backward, like the crops, and only a few solitary specimens of that insect pest have yet been heard. South of Kingsville the country is more hilly and better cultivated, and the houses improve in appearance. But still there is the boundless forest, and presently the marsh again, with the doubtful "trestles" for longer spaces, and higher in elevation than ever. Approaching Charleston the lowlands are sometimes flooded, and the first line built has had to be reconstructed at a higher level to clear the water. The old piles and sleepers have been left by the side and below the new ones, and the forest trees are already growing up between them, and the "bush" is burying them in rank vegetation; in a few years they will be invisible, and future trees will be rooted on them, as the existing race grow on the buried trunks found under the present soil. In the muddy pools by the railway track, the terrapin, a small kind of tortoise or turtle, is paddling undisturbed, just showing his head and shell above water; and there are alligators in the river beyond and the canals of the rice fields—all decided indications of the south. Further down the river, below the fresh-water region of the rice plant, after threading more forest and crossing some wide salt marshes, the city of Charleston is reached, which is too large and too pleasant a place to be introduced at the end of a letter.

DONCASTER RACES THIS DAY.

(From the Globe, September 16th.)

(By Electric Telegraph.)

The Portland Plate; five furlongs 152 yards.—Paid forfeit;—Theodore (unexpected), Vandermeulin, Kingmaker, Queen of the South, Aspasia, Red Robin, and Manganese.

The ground is in excellent order.

Latest Betting—12.30.

ST. LEGER.

7 to 4 agst Blink Bonny (offered)
2 to 1 agst Ignoramus (offered)
7 to 1 agst Tournament (taken freely)
14 to 1 agst Commotion (taken)
14 to 1 agst Imperieuse (taken)
25 to 1 agst Anton (taken)
25 to 1 agst Adamas (taken).

Second Edition.

THE ST. LEGER.

The St. Leger Stakes of 25 sovereigns each, for three year olds; colts, 8st 7lb; fillies, 8st 2lb; the second to receive 100 sovereigns out of the stakes, and the winner to pay 100 sovereigns towards the expenses, 25 for the judge, and 25 for the starter. St. Leger Course.

Imperieuse 1

Mothers that are wanted.—It is a blessing and an advantage, utterly incalculable, to have for a mother a woman of sense, superiority and goodness; with force of character; with talents and cleverness; of solid information; with tact, temper, patience, and skill fitted to train and mould the mind, to implant principles and awaken a lofty and laudable ambition, and all this presided over and purified by religious faith, deep piety, and earnest devotion. These are the mothers that the Church and the world alike want. The destinies of the race depend more on its future mothers than on any thing else; that is to say, on the sort of women that young girls and young ladies are to be made into, or into which they will make themselves; and the sort of wives that young men will have the sense to prefer, the judgment to select, and the happiness to secure. There is nothing so little thought of by the young, and no single thing that would be in its issues of such moment, as for the one sex to remember that they are born to be the makers of future men; and for the other to feel that what they want in marriage are not merely mates for themselves but mothers for their children. Clever women are of more importance to the world than clever men. I refer, of course, not to illustrious individuals on whom society depends for advance in the arts, in legislation, or in science; who extend the boundaries of knowledge, who receive and pass the torch of genius, perpetuate eloquence, or preserve truth. I refer to the culture and strength that may distinguish the general mind; the characteristics of the mass of men and women who constitute society, and from whom not only posterity, as a whole, will receive an impress, but among whom the individual hero, too, must be born and bred. On the two suppositions, that all men were clever, and all women weak, or that all the women were superior, and all the men fools, there would be by far the best prospect for the world on the latter alternative, both with respect and the general condition of the race, and the appearance of those who should be personally eminent for ability and genius. The mother has most to do with all that awakens the young spirit in its early freshness, and that makes that child that is to be the "father to the man;" and she gives perhaps more of the impress of her whole being, physical and mental, to the original constitution and capacities of her offspring. Weak men with superior wives have had sons distinguished by very high intellectual ability; but the greatest men with fools for their portions have seldom been anything but the fathers of fools. The great Lord Bacon was the representative of one that would have been memorable and illustrious but for the gigantic and over shadowing genius of his son. His father, Sir Nicholas, was twice married; his first wife was a weak woman, and bore nothing but a mean and poor intellectual offspring; his second was a distinguished and superior; a woman of capacity, of strong sense, mental culture, and great energy; she was the mother of Bacon.—*Rev. T. Binney.*

Honour to whom Honour is Due.—The *Times* says:—Of the various Peerages which are about to be created, the public will regard with most interest that which elevates Mr. Macaulay to the House of Lords. It is an honour which belongs peculiarly to the man, and which is a fitting, if not an adequate return, for a life spent in the public service, and devoted to literary labours of the most dignified order. It is much to say that he is the most popular author of the day, but we have to say more. With a style that compels attention, with a calm wisdom that commands assent, he has interpreted English history to ourselves and to the world. To us the history which he has indicted is worth a score of charters and a cartload of laws; it is our Bill of Rights and our code of political duties. We know better what we are, we know what our fathers fought for, we can sympathise with the aspirations of Whigs, we learn to respect the endeavours of Tories, we are less of partisans and more of patriots. To Europe that history is worth all the constitutions that have yet been devised. It has been translated into many languages and widely read over the continent. Who does not remember the appearance of these volumes in that year of revolution when all the peoples of Europe were maddening with fury about thrones that seemed to be tottering to their fall? It was with profound gratitude that, amid the universal wreck, Englishmen saw, as the historian described, how, in their country, liberty came to be linked with order, and contentment and fraternity were made consistent with the inequalities of an aristocracy. If it was a lesson which we shall never forget, it was a lesson also which, we have little doubt, will one day bear fruit in every kingdom of Europe, making subjects tremble for that crisis shadowed forth by the historian, in which "it may be necessary to sacrifice even liberty in order to save civilisation." In this view, if we except Lord Palmerston, there is probably not an Englishman living who has more powerfully influenced the destinies of Europe than Mr. Macaulay; and as for his influence upon ourselves, those who are fond of quoting the hackneyed saying of Fletcher of Saltoun, would have a stronger and more intelligible case if they would give the preference over the maker of laws not to the writer of ballads, but to the philosophic historian who leaves his mark as palpably as the great author whom her Majesty is now about to honour. There can be no more welcome addition to the debates of the Upper House than the orations which we trust Mr. Macaulay will occasionally contribute on the few great occasions by which the Lords every session vindicate their position. Although at one time he took a prominent part in the discussions of the House of Commons, his tone of thought and style of speaking were never quite suited to the bustling representatives of the people. It is in the Lower House that Cabinets rise and fall, that public moneys are disposed of, that the chief business of the country is transacted. The members are thus too strictly occupied with passing affairs—too intent upon the result of a division, and the fall of a party, to care much for philosophy or history, even if the philosophy be adorned with all the eloquence of Burke, and the history be presented with all the brilliance of Macaulay. But, while the Commons are all for the present, on the other hand, prescription is the vital air of the peerage, and in the House of Lords our philosophic historian will find an appropriate audience for that stately eloquence which carries with it so much learning and so much wisdom. Especially at the present moment must we rejoice at his elevation, in the hope that when we have crushed this Indian mutiny, and the time comes to consider calmly the future of our Eastern Empire, the views of one who has described in most glowing terms how England became possessed of that glorious prize, and who, in the preparation of a Code of Indian Law, has shown that he has most profoundly studied the wants of the Hindoo, will be expressed as he alone of living speakers can express them. Not only on our Indian difficulty, but on all questions of high policy, there is not a man in the country whose opinions are entitled to more weight, and who will be more gladly heard. An historian is a statesman on his travels; and, while Mr. Macaulay will still travel from century to century, and from country to country, we may expect now to have him sometimes at home with us, giving his advice in the present need.

The Queen at the Linn of Dee.—The river Dee, which takes its rise in a low moor land in the counties of Aberdeen and Banff, converges into a gulley which is known as the "Linn of Dee," and is an object of very romantic interest to strangers. This linn was spanned by a bridge of one arch of every ancient style which has been found rather inconvenient, when the Earl of Fife had a new Gothic bridge built instead of it, the opening of which by the Queen was the occasion of another "Highland gathering" on Tuesday, the 8th of September. The Earl and Countess of Fife had made great preparations for the event. On the road towards the bridge a triumphal arch was erected of colossal dimensions. It was supported by four columns, and surmounted by a crown, scroll work being done with heather and flowers, and monograms interspersed on the facings and abutments, having two Highlanders extemporised as guards. A tent was erected on the lawn, which was elegantly decorated, and the whole carriage-drive for a quarter of a mile was lined by the Duff and Farquharson Highlanders under their chiefs. On the centre of the bridge the Countess of Fife and Viscount M'Duff stood, the latter with a silver salver, four glasses, and a small decanter with whisky. When the Queen arrived her Majesty was received with much cheering, the Aberdeen City Band and the pipers playing "The Queen's Anthem." The Queen and the Prince Consort proceeded towards the bridge, where her Majesty was pleased to partake of a glass of whisky, drinking "Success to the new bridge," in which toast the Prince Consort, the other members of the royal family, and the distinguished guests present heartily joined. The Queen then walked to the tent leaning on the arm of the Earl of Fife, partook of some refreshment, and soon after left the scene amid the cheers of the people. The scene altogether was one of an imposing character, and will long be remembered in the county of Mar.

COUNTRY LAND SALES.

On WEDNESDAY, 30th DECEMBER, at eleven o'clock.

At the Police Office, Bennelong.

King (Country Lots).—Parish unnamed. Adjoining the west boundary of Christopher Leary's 50 acres, at the confluence of Graham's and Sawyer's Creek: Lot 1, 30 acres. At the confluence of Hovell's and Sandy Creeks, opposite to J. Frost's portions: Lot 2, 203 acres. On Hovell's Creek, lying to the south of W. H. Hovell's 969 acres: Lot 3, 41 acres; lot 4, 100 acres; lot 5, 40 acres; lot 6, 100 acres. At the confluence of Hovell's Creek and the Lachlan River: Lot 7, 58 acres; lot 8, 52 acres. On the Boorowa River, adjoining the south boundary of W. H. Smith's 35¼ acres: Lot 9, 37 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

Harden (Suburban Lots).—Parish of Bennelong. At Bennoolong: Lots 10 to 13, 4 acres each; lots 14 to 17, 6 acres each; lot 18, 2 acres; lots 19 and 20, 1 acre each; lots 21 and 22, 2 acres each; lots 23 to 31, 2 acres 1 rood 24 perches each; lots 32 to 35, acres 2 roods each. Upset price, £2 10s., £3, and £4 per acre.

At the Police Office, Warwick.

Merivale (Suburban Lots).—Parish of Warwick. On Rosenthal Creek, within the Warwick Reserve: Lot 1, 43 acres 1 rood; lot 2, 14 acres; lot 3, 18 acres 1 rood. At Warwick: Lot 4, 4 acres; lot 5, 5 acres 3 roods 27 perches; lot 6, 4 acres 2 roods 21 perches; lot 7, 3 acres 1 rood 34 perches; lot 8, 5 acres 1 rood 20 perches; lot 9, 18 acres 1 rood 32 perches; lot 10, 19 acres; lot 11, 27 acres 2 roods; lot 12, 24 acres 1 rood; lot 13, 1 acre 2 roods 20 perches; lot 14, 6 acres 1 rood; lot 15, 3 acres 3 roods 10 perches; lot 16, 1 acre 1 rood 16 perches; lot 17, 2 acres 2 roods 24 perches; lot 18, 2 acres 2 roods; lot 19, 4 acres; lot 20, 3 acres 1 rood 12 perches; lot 21, 5 acres; lot 22, 4 acres 1 rood 24 perches; lot 23, 6 acres 3 roods 8 perches. Upset price, £2 10s., £3, and £4 per acre.

On THURSDAY, 31st DECEMBER, at eleven o'clock.

At the Police Office, Albury.

Goulburn (Suburban Lots).—Parish of Albury. In the western environs of Albury: Lots 1 to 3, 273 acres 3 roods 8 perches each; lot 4, 107 acres 2 perches; lot 5, 117 acres 3 roods 24 perches; lot 6, 119 acres 1 rood 24 perches; lot 7, 57 acres 38 perches; lot 8, 69 acres 29 perches; lot 9, 71 acres 1 rood 29 perches; lot 10, 68 acres 22 perches. Upset price, £1 per acre.—Town of Albury: Lot 11, 2 acres 1 rood 30 perches. Upset price, £3 per acre.

Denison (Suburban lots).—Parish of Mulwala. Within the reserve at Mulwala: Lots 12 to 23, 20 acres 3 roods each. Upset price, £2 per acre.

Goulburn (Town Lots).—Parish of Albury. Town of Albury: Lots 24 to 26, 2 roods each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

Hume (Town Lots).—Parish of Howlong. Town of Howlong: Lots 27 to 37, 2 roods each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

At the Police Office, Grafton.

Clarence (Town Lots.—Parish of Southampton. Town of South Grafton: Lot 1, 2 roods.—Parish of Great Marlow. Town of Grafton: Lots 2 to 12, 2 roods each; lots 13 to 18, 2 roods 16 perches each; lot 19, 2 roods 8 perches; lot 20, 2 roods; lots 21 to 30, 2 roods 8 perches each; lots 31 to 35, 2 roods each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

At the Police Office, Warwick.

Merivale (Town Lots).—Parish of Leyburn. Village of Leyburn: Lots 1 to 41, 2 roods each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

Merivale (Suburban Lots).—Parish of Warwick. At Warwick: Lots 42 to 45, 2 acres 2 roods each. Upset price, £3 per acre.

At the Police Office, Maryborough.

March (Suburban Lots).—Parish of Maryborough. Town of Maryborough: Lots 1 to 5, 2 acres 2 roods each; lots 6 to 9, 1 acre 1 rood each; lot 10, 2 acres 2 roods each; lots 11 and 12, 1 rood 35 perches each; lots 13 to 22, 2 roods each; lots 23 to 32, 1 rood 35 perches each; lots 33 to 38, 2 roods each; lots 39 to 40, 1 rood 35 perches each. Upset price, £12 per acre.

At the Crown Lands' Office, Carcoar.

Bathurst (Country Lots).—Parish of Billimaree. At Middle Station, about 1½ mile northerly from J. Sloan's 640 acres "The Rocks": Lot 1, 65 acres.—Parish of Cowara. Adjoining the north-east corner of W. D. M. Redfern's 700 acres: Lot 2, 200 acres; lot 3, 212 acres.—Parish of Coota. On the Lachlan River, immediately above J. Blackett's 1280 acres: Lot 4, 92 acres; lot 5, 75 acres; lot 6, 89 acres; lot 7, 54 acres.—Parish of Lucan. On Grubbenbun Creek, about 2 miles below C. Kerr's 1137 acres: Lot 8, 32 acres; lot 9, 31 acres; lot 10, 33 acres; lot 11, 32 acres; lot 12, 29 acres.—Parish of Hampton. On Murrangulla Creek, adjoining the north boundary of the village reserve opposite to T. Icely's 816 acres: Lot 13, 37 acres; lot 14, 39 acres; lot 15, 26 acres 2 roods.—Parish of Osborne. Lying near to the south boundary of D. Charter's 50 acres 3 roods 29 perches: Lot 16, 33 acres; lot 17, 55 acres; lot 18, 30 acres. Upset price £1 per acre.

Georgiana (Country Lots).—Parish unnamed. Near the head of Croker's Creek, about a quarter of a mile southerly from J. Croker's 50 acres: Lot 19, 37 acres. At the Bocanneeal's Springs, about 2½ miles south-westerly from Samuel Blackman's southernmost 640 acres at Bigga: Lot 20, 32 acres 2 roods; lot 21, 30 acres. At Reedy Gully, about 2½ miles north-westerly from S. Blackman's northernmost 640 acres (now Hearne's), at Bigga: Lot 22, 31 acres; lot 23, 40 acres; lot 24, 35 acres. On the Abercrombie River, at the Big Waterhole, about 1½ mile northerly from J. Hassall's northernmost 640 acres at Cook's Vale: Lot 25, 32 acres. Adjoining the south boundary of J. Badley's 36 acres, near Jeremy, on the Isabella River: Lot 26, 31 acres. On Isabella River, opposite to R. Murphy's 1008 acres at Jeremy: Lot 27, 38 acres. On Isabella River, opposite to J. Phillip's 27 acres and J. Badley's 36 acres, near Jeremy: Lot 28, 33 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

Bathurst (Suburban Lots).—Parish of Hampton. In the village reserve of Euroka: Lot 29, 4 acres 3 roods 23 perches; lot 30, 3 acres 2 roods 24 perches; lot 31, 1 acre; lot 32, 3 roods 8 perches; lot 33, 3 roods; lots 34 and 35, 1 acre each; lot 36, 1 rood 33 perches; lots 37 and 38, 3 roods 8 perches each; lot 39, 3 roods 10 perches; lot 40, 1 acre 25 perches.—Parish of Cowra. At Cowra: Lots 41 and 42, 4 acres each; lot 43, 4 acres 1 rood; lot 44, 5 acres 32 perches; lot 45, 5 acres 2 roods 4 perches; lots 46 and 47, 5 acres 2 roods 16 perches each. Upset price £2 10s., £3, and £4 per acre.

Funeral.—The Friends of the late Mr. CHARLES GRACE are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral, THIS (Thursday) MORNING, at 8 o'clock precisely. The procession to move from his late residence, Palmer-street. THOMAS DIXON, undertaker, South Head Road. December 3rd.

House to LET, situated in Castlereagh-street North, suitable for a respectable family; it is in first-rate order, and possession can be given immediately; it contains 9 rooms, with kitchen, cellars, &c. Apply to Mr. MADER, George-street, opposite Hunter-street.

North Shore.—To LET, in Lavender-street, commanding a splendid view of the harbour, a Four-room stone-built Gothic Cottage and detached kitchen, all papered and neatly finished, with register stove and good water. Apply to JOHN CARR, Neapsend.

North Shore.—To LET, that commodious Family Residence, on the high grounds at the head of Lavender Bay, commanding an extensive view of the harbour, and comprising eight large rooms. Drawing-room, 23 x 16; dining ditto, 23 x 14; parlour ditto, 17 x 16; breakfast ditto, 17 x 14; best bedroom, 23 x 16; 2nd ditto ditto, 17 x 16; 3rd ditto ditto, 23 x 14; 4th ditto ditto, 17 x 14; entrance halls, upper and lower, 7 feet wide, with lofty ceilings, cornice and centres in every room and bells; good register stoves in every room, and massive marble mantel-pieces in the principal ones, verandah 170 feet x 7, and balcony to upper story, 50 x 7; good dry cellars under the whole of the house; detached stone kitchen, laundry and servants' rooms over, with plenty of pure water in the driest seasons. This property is enclosed on about an acre of good trenched garden and ornamental grounds, with a neat stone wall, and entrance gates; this house has been finished in the best style, regardless to cost, and is worthy the attention of any gentleman requiring such a situation. Possession can be given at once. Enquire of JOHN CARR, Neapsend.

Storage for 250 tons Free Goods. J. J. N. CLARK, Bon Accord Stores.

Storage for Wool, Produce, &c. J. J. N. CLARK, Bon Accord Stores.

Stores in Wynyard-lane, to LET; the Stores at present in the occupation of Messrs. Ede, Brothers; possession from 1st January next. JAMES WILSON, jun., Box 218, Post Office.

To Drapers, Bootmakers, and others.—To LET, those Two Shops, situate on the west side of Pitt-street, near the Victoria Theatre, at present occupied by Mr. B. S. Haigh, draper, and Messrs. Wilson and Co., bootmaker, respectively. Immediate possession given. Apply to Mr. CRANE, 247, Elizabeth-street.

To LET, in a central position, Five Rooms on the First Floor, suitable for offices or private residence. Apply on the premises, to J. B. TICKLE, 201, George-street.

To LET, Two four-roomed Cottages, rent 13s., with good water, large yard, and verandah. Apply to P. HEALEY, butcher, Botany Road, Redfern.

To LET, a Shop and Dwelling House, at 392, Pitt-street South; rent moderate.

To BE LET for five years on reasonable terms, a snug Farm of 32 acres, at the Salt Pan Creek, Canterbury, thirteen miles from Sydney. Fenced; divided in six paddocks, three cleared; fit for cultivation; a good slab house, shingled, and outhouses; garden containing fruit trees and vines; water. For particulars apply, MILFORD and CROFT, 19, King-street, Sydney.

To LET, a genteel House, No. 29, Botany-street, Surry Hills, containing seven rooms. Rent, eight pounds a month; taxes paid. Apply to W. F. HULLE, pork butcher, 406, George-street South.

To Druggists.—To LET, a House with Shop, known as Langdon's Druggist Shop, in Parramatta-street. For all particulars apply to JOHN BRYAN, Abercrombie-street, or on the premises.

To LET, a First-class Family Hotel, situated near the Parramatta terminus, with capital stabling, billiard-room, and extensive grounds, which, for health, comfort, and convenience, cannot be equalled in the colony; to a respectable tenant, the terms will be liberal. Apply to S. H. TERRY, opposite St. Peter's, Cook's River Road.

To BE LET, Shop and Dwelling-house, 104, Crown-street, between Liverpool and Stanley streets, containing five rooms and kitchen; water laid on. Apply to M. BURDER, 94, Crown-street; or to JOHN ALEXANDER, 1, Margaret-street.

To LET, Handsomely Furnished or Unfurnished Apartments, with or without attendance or board. 19, Bay-street, Woolloomooloo.

To LET, a 7-room House, in Castlereagh-street. Apply to JAMES BRADLY, agent, Royal Hotel.

To LET, from the 1st January next, those eligible Premises, situate at the corner of George and Wynyard streets, and now occupied by Messrs. Spain and Young, solicitors. Apply to A. DREUTLER and CO.

To LET, a five-roomed genteel House in Hunter-street, with outhouses, and every convenience on the premises. Apply to HAIGH and ASHLIN, agents, 139, Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank.

To LET, a Six-roomed Cottage and Shop with dwelling. CHARLES H. LONG, Hunter-street, over Wilcox's.

To LET, a Commodious Shop in Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo. Also, a comfortable Cottage, in Duke-street. Apply to Messrs. WEAVER and KEMP, architects, 42, Pitt-street.

To LET, Ground Floor of Store, Circular Wharf, separate entrance. G. WERE, HEARDER, and CO.

To LET, Sea-View Terrace, Darlinghurst, a genteel Family Residence, containing eight rooms, kitchen, yard, and out-houses, with immediate possession. For further particulars apply to Mr. T. BRENNAND, 117, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

To BE LET, from the first day of January, 1858, a -rendon Cottage, situate about half-way between Windsor and Richmond, commanding a beautiful view of the surrounding country, with about twenty-five acres of land adjoining. The cottage contains eight rooms; there are also pantry, kitchen, and store cellar, and dairy, with stable and coach-house. About twenty acres of cultivated land adjoining, with a barn can be rented. For particulars apply to R. COLEY, solicitor, Windsor.

To LET, House, at the corner of Castlereagh and Cleveland streets, containing eight rooms, pantry, kitchen, servants' room; stables, coachhouse, &c., &c.; at present in the occupation of Mr. M'Culloch. Apply to Mr. ALLEN, 51, Elizabeth-street.

To BE LET, No. 6, Lyons'-terrace, at present in the occupation of the Honorable J. B. Darvall. Possession will be given on 1st January next. The premises can be inspected at any hour after 12 o'clock. For rent and particulars apply to Mr. BILLYARD, Macquarie-street North.

To LET, at Ashfield, a Store, lately in the occupation of Mr. Reid, with fixtures, three large rooms and kitchen, within ten minutes' walk of the Railway Station. Rent only one pound per week. Also, for SALE, a newly-erected Cottage, of five rooms, with stable, fowlhouse, and every convenience for a family. It has a large garden well stocked with fruit trees, vegetables, and flowers, with a good supply of water in the driest seasons. The railway fare to and from Sydney is about fivepence per day by taking a ticket. For further particulars apply on the premises, at the back of the store.

To LET, 14, Harrington-street North, Four Rooms, kitchen, water, &c.; rent, 17s. 6d. Next door Mr. Russell's.

To LET, a five-roomed House, with water laid on, in Turon-street, corner of Yurong and Stanley streets.

To LET, two Houses in Belgrave-terrace, containing seven rooms, in a beautiful situation; and also, one in Botany-street, opposite the Court House. JOHN CARNEY, Builders' Arms, Liverpool-street East.

To LET, Houses, 5 rooms, 12s.; 3 rooms, 9s. Mr. THOMAS, grocer, Bay-street, Glebe.

To BE LET, with immediate possession, all those eligible Business Premises and Stores, situate in George-street North, No. 133, and now in the occupation of Mr. N. Bushby, merchant tailor, &c. Apply to Mr. T. MACCULLOCK, 24, Elizabeth-street.

To LET, on the 1st January, the two Houses, known as the Britannia Hotel. They can be taken as one place or divided. Apply JOSEPH SIMMONS, jun., Britannia Hotel, Pitt-street.

To LET, the Store known as Beames and Keele's, in Hunter-street, between George and Pitt streets. Apply to JOSEPH SIMMONS, jun., Britannia Hotel, Pitt-street.

To LET, the extensive Stores, with Dwelling-house attached, situated Lower George-street, lately occupied by the undersigned. MITCHELL and CO., Circular Quay.

To LET, a Cottage within two minutes' walk of the Newtown Railway Station. Apply at Mr. RANDLE'S Office, Bligh-street, Sydney.

To LET, in Victoria-street, Darlinghurst, a first-class House, comprising six rooms, with detached kitchen and servants' room. Apply to THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO., George and Barrack streets.

To LET, a House in Pitt-street, containing shop with plate-glass front, large cellar, and eight rooms; water laid on and thoroughly drained. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 292, Pitt-street.

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To LET, the House, in York-street, opposite the Police Office, recently in the occupation of the late G. R. Nichols, Esq., M.P., comprising eight rooms; yard, with enclosed shed, water laid on, &c. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to EDWARD SALAMON, Wynyard-street.

To LET, a House containing eleven rooms, coach-house, stabling, &c. Enquire at Box 300.

To LET, with immediate possession, a Shop in York-street, next to Our Lyceum Theatre. Apply at Mr. RANDLE'S Office, Bligh-street.

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